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ABSTRACT

A needs assessment of the library services of the Lake Agassiz region of North Dakota was begun in 1974. A mail survey of the area population and an in-library user survey were conducted. Almost all libraries in the region fell below state standards on holdings primarily because the population base was inadequate to support 11 municipal libraries. Users who reported satisfaction with library services, supported suggestions for interlibrary cooperative arrangements. Services such as reference materials, photocopy machines, records and tapes, and films were ranked by users as having high priority. The regional citizenry revealed general complacency regarding libraries. This attitude would have to be dealt with in order for region-wide cooperation and innovation to have any major effect. Survey instruments and a copy of the North Dakota Public Library Standards for 1972 are contained in an appendix. (KB)

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A STUDY OF LIBRARY SERVICE IN THE LAKE AGASSIZ REGION OF NORTH DAKOTA

prepared by the
LAKE AGASSIZ REGIONAL COUNCIL
for the
STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION
Bismarck, ND 58505

September 1976

RICHARD J. WOLFERT
State Librarian

IR004923

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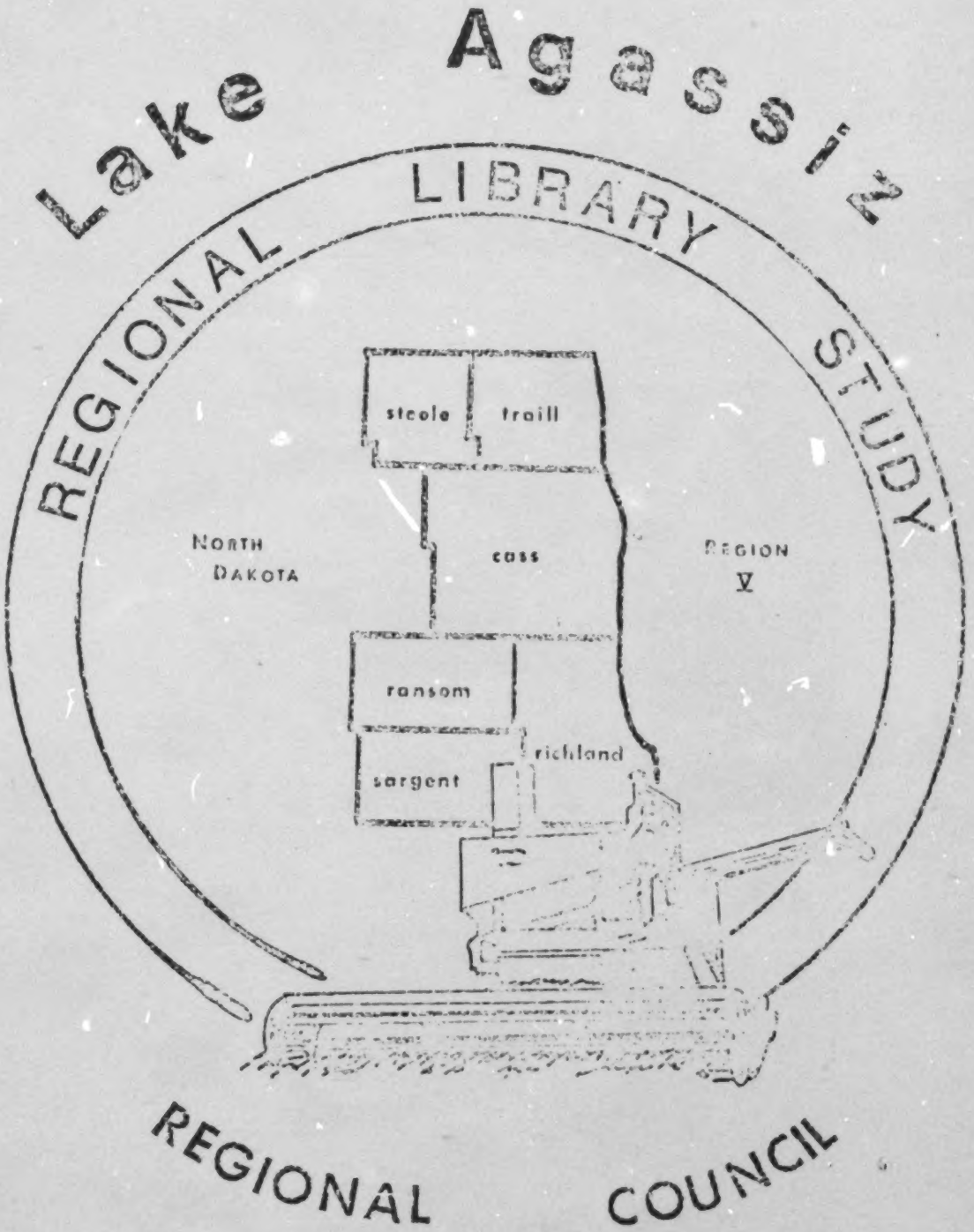
Lake Agassiz
REGIONAL LIBRARY STUDY
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REGIONAL COUNCIL

NORTH DAKOTA

REGION V LIBRARY STUDY

prepared by

BERNARD REYNOLDS

assisted by

DAVE SCHMIDT

and
Staff Members
of the
Lake Agassiz Regional Council

AS SUBMITTED TO

THE NORTH DAKOTA LIBRARY COMMISSION

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Lake Agassiz
Regional Council

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Cass County

June 17, 1976

Richard Wolfert
State Librarian
Library Commission
Highway 83 North
Bismarck, ND 58501

Dear Mr. Wolfert:

Please accept the following Regional Library Study for Region V. We hope this Study meets with your approval and will assist you in assessing the library needs in our region.

If we can be of any further assistance to you, please feel free to contact the office.

Sincerely,

Ernest Fadness

Ernest Fadness, Chairman
Lake Agassiz Regional
Council

EF/sk

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Forword	i
List of Tables and Illustrations	ii
Introduction	1
Chapter I Regional Setting	2
Description of Area	2
Climate	3
Population Trends	3
Urbanization	4
Minorities	4
Migration	4
Age Distribution	9
Birth and Death Rates	13
Education	14
Family Income	19
Chapter II Existing Library Resources	23
Inventory	23
Population and Area Served	23
Library Finances	26
Individual Libraries	28
Hankinson Public Library	28
Lidgerwood Public Library	31
Leach Public Library	33
Enderlin Public Library	35
Lisbon Public Library	37
Forman Public Library	39
Hope Public Library	41
Mayville Public Library	43
Fargo Public Library	45
West Fargo Public Library	48
Casselton Public Library	50
Other Library Resources	52
Introduction	52
The State Library	52
Special Libraries	52
School Libraries	52
Chapter III The Mail Survey	57
Methodology	57
The Sample	57
The Instrument	57
Limitations and Shortcomings	59
Summary	64
Findings of the Mail Survey	65
Information Sources Used	65
Library Use and the Library User	69

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	Page
Frequency of Use	69
Types of Libraries Used	70
Place of Residence	71
Method of Use	73
Distance from Library	74
Age and Library Use	77
Education and Library Use	78
Occupation and Library Use	78
Marital Status and Library Use	80
Summary	80
The Non-User and Reasons for Non-Use	82
Future Use and Services Desired	84
Future Use	84
Services Desired	86
Financing and Organization of Library Service	87
Financing	87
Organization	91
Chapter IV Library Users Survey	94
Introduction	94
Methodology	94
The Sample	94
The Instrument	95
Data Tabulation and Analysis	95
Findings of the Users Survey	96
Who are Using Libraries	96
Summary	101
How Much Libraries are Being Used	101
Summary	109
Reasons for Library Use	110
Summary	117
Types of Services and Libraries Being Used	118
Services Being Used	118
Libraries Being Used	125
Summary	131
Attitudes of Library Users	132
Chapter V Conclusion	136
Appendix	139
#1 - Mail Survey Cover Letter	139
#2 - Mail Survey Questionnaire	140
#3 - Mail Survey Coding Manual	144
#4 - User Survey Questionnaire	150
#5 - User Survey Coding Manual	154
#6 - ND State Library Standards	161

- FORWORD -

In May of 1974, the North Dakota State Library Commission, Bismarck, North Dakota, requested that the Lake Agassiz Regional Council conduct an assessment of library needs of Region V in North Dakota. Two surveys were conducted to assess the library needs. A Random Sample Mail Survey and a Library User's Survey were distributed throughout the Region. The results of the surveys reflect the attitudes and needs of library users.

We would like to thank the North Dakota Library Commission and especially Dr. Ralph Stenstrom and the staff of all the libraries in the Region who willingly cooperated in all aspects of conducting the survey and provided invaluable technical assistance.

LIST OF TABLES and ILLUSTRATIONS

Chapter I

Table		Page
1.	Population Trends U.S., N.D. & Region V	5
2.	Population Trends - Region V, 1950-70	6
3.	Population Estimates - Region V	6
4.	Urban & Rural Population - Region V	7
5.	Minority Population Percent for Counties Region V and State	8
6.	Components of Population Change	10
7.	Median Age by County	11
8.	Age Distribution of Population - 1950,60,70	12
9.	Live Births by County and Sex for 1969- Crude Birth Rate	13
10.	Deaths by County and Sex for 1969-Crude Death Rate	14
11.	School Enrollment - Grades K-8	15
12.	School Enrollment - 9-12	16
13.	Medium School Years Completed by Persons over 25 Years of Age	16
14.	Total Employment and Unemployment - 1970	17
15.	Employment by Industry by County - 1970	18
16.	Medium Income for Cass, Steele, Traill, Ransom, Richland and Sargent Counties - 1949, 59, 69	19-22
17.	Percentage at Poverty Level by County	22

Chapter II

1.	Financial Status of Libraries in Region V	27

Chapter III

1.	Population of Counties as Percentage of Region	61
2.	Population of Cities as Percentage of Region	62
3.	Age as Percent of Population and Survey	63
4.	Educational Groups as Percent of Population and Survey	63
5.	Information Sources Used by Respondents	66
6.	Source of Information Used by Urban and Rural	68
7.	Annual Library Use	69
8.	Types of Libraries Ranked by Use	70
9.	Types of Libraries Used by Place of Residence	72
10.	Ways in Which Libraries are Used	73
11.	Distance in Miles From Nearest Library or Bookmobile Stop	74
12.	Distance Compared to Urban and Rural	75
13.	Frequency of Use Compared to Distance	76
14.	Age and Library Use	77
15.	Education and Library Use	78

Chapter III

	Page
16. Occupation and Library Use	79
17. Marital Status and Library Use	80
18. User vs. Non-User of Public Libraries	81
19. Reason for Not Using Libraries	83
20. Do you Plan on Using the Library in the Future?	84
21. Future Use vs. Age	84
22. Future Use vs. Residence	85
23. Type of Library Service most Suited to Respondents Needs	85
24. Materials and Services Which Would be Used if Available	86
25. Funding Source for Public Library Service	88
26. Opinions Concerning Free Rural Use of Libraries	89
27. Free Rural Use by Residence	90
28. Opinion Concerning a Tax Levy for Library Service	90
29. Opinions on Placing Bookmobiles in Small Communities	91
30. Opinions on Combining School and Public Libraries in Small Communities	92
31. Opinions on Development of Several Area Library Centers	92
32. Opinions on Agreements Between Neighboring City or County Libraries	92

Chapter IV

1. Sex vs. Use of Library	96
2. Marital Status vs. Use of Library	97
3. Age vs. Use of Library	97
4. Last Grade Completed vs. Use of Library	98
5. Occupation vs. Use of Library	98
6. Percent of Users Urban and Rural	99
7. Distance from Library to Home	99
8. How Often do You Come to Library	101
9. Approximate Length of Stay	102
10. Name of Library vs. How Often do You Come to Library	103
11. Approximate Distance of Library From Home vs. How Often do You Come to Library	104
12. Location of Residence vs. How Often do You Come to Library	104
13. Location of Residence vs. Approximate Length of Stay	105
14. Age of Respondent vs. How Often do You Come to Library	105
15. Age of Respondent vs. Approximate Length of Stay	106
16. Last Grade Completed in School vs. How Often do You Come to Library	106

LIST OF TABLES and ILLUSTRATIONS (Cont'd)

Chapter IV

	Page
17. Last Grade Completed vs. Approximate Length of Stay	107
18. Was Your Trip	110
19. Was Your Trip vs. Location of Residence	111
20. Reasons for Coming to Library	112
21. Reasons for Coming to Library vs. Rural	113
22. Reasons for Coming to Library vs. Sex	114
23. Reasons for Coming to Library vs. Age	115
24. Reasons for Coming to Library vs. Years of Education	116
25. What Use Made of Library?	119
26. Use Made of Library vs. Frequency of Use	120
27. Use Made of Library vs. Location of Resident	121
28. Use Made of Library vs. Age	122
29. Use Made of Library vs. Years of Education	123
30. Are There any Other Libraries You Use?	125
31. Use Other Libraries vs. Frequency of Library Use	126
32. Use Other Libraries vs. Location of Residence	126
33. Use Other Libraries vs. Sex	126
34. Use Other Libraries vs. Age	127
35. Use Other Libraries vs. Education	127
36. Other Libraries Used	128
37. Other Libraries Used vs. Age	129
38. Other Libraries Used vs. Years of Education	129
39. Other Libraries Used vs. Location of Residence	130
40. How do You Find Library Environment?	133
41. How do You Find Library Hours?	133
42. How do You Find Arrangement of Materials?	133
43. Do You Find Library Staff Helpful?	134

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. ND and Region V	2
2. Library Locations in Region V	24

INTRODUCTION

This study has been prepared in response to requests from individuals throughout the Region to assess the need for library and information services. The results of this study will provide local decision makers with a factual basis to aid them in future planning of library service in this area.

A need for this study grew out of the increasing concern for information services to the rural residents of this area. The declining population in the rural areas has brought about deterioration and stagnation of many public services, including libraries. The North Dakota State Plan for Library Development points out these conditions and states that "the greatest need for improved public library service is in the rural areas and small towns which have the least population and declining tax base."

The purpose of this report is to assist the people of Region V to develop adequate information and library service. The background information contained within this report will assist in the creation of a plan for overall library service in this area.

To aid in the completion of this study, the Lake Agassiz Regional Council entered into an agreement with the State Library Commission for a cooperative investigation of library service in Region V of North Dakota. The agreement provided for a study into needs, existing resources and public attitudes in the region.

The study draws no firm conclusions on future libraries services, but hopefully provides the necessary information for library officials, state and local, to assess the present and future library needs and services within Region V.

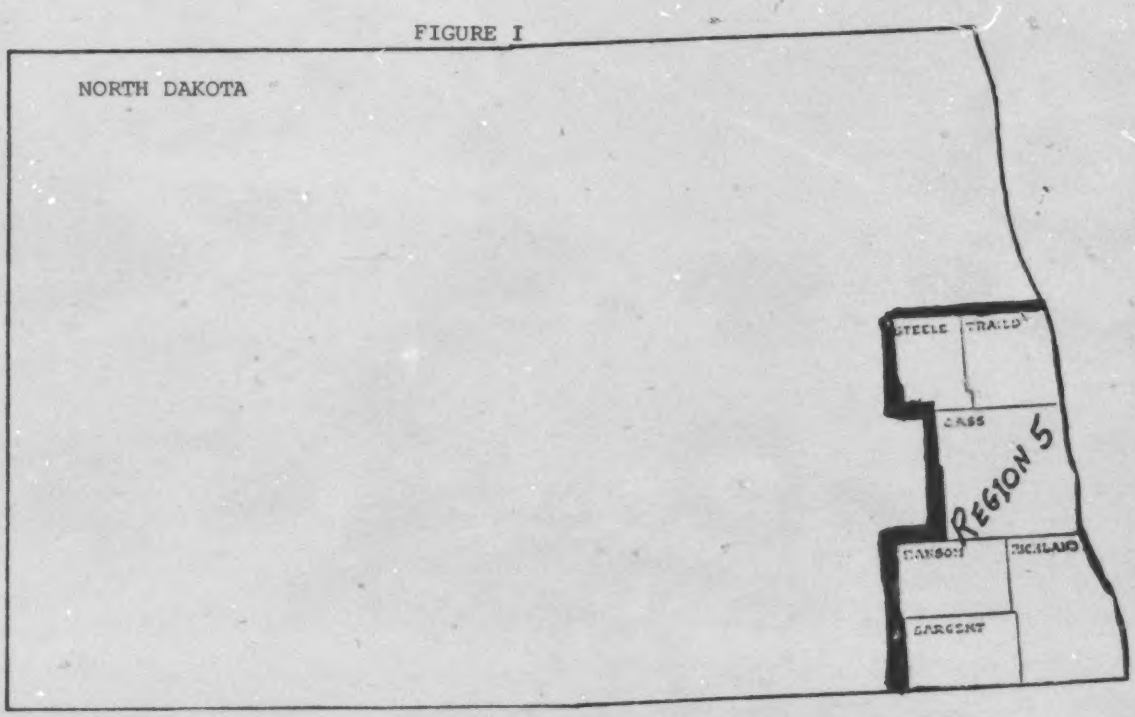
CHAPTER I

REGIONAL SETTING

Description of Area

The Lake Agassiz Regional Council includes six counties--Cass, Ransom, Richland, Sargent, Steele, and Traill. The counties are located in southeast North Dakota and are bordered on the east by the Red River of the North, and on the south by South Dakota. This group of counties is conterminous with State Planning Region V, which was established by Executive Order of the Governor of North Dakota to coordinate state services and planning and development assistance from state and federal agencies. The six counties cover approximately 4,149,248 acres or about 9.4 percent of the state.

FIGURE I



Climate

The continental climate of the Lake Agassiz Region is typical of the Northern Great Plains. The annual normal temperature of the region is approximately 40° Fahrenheit with an average April through September temperature of 59° Fahrenheit. There are on an average of twelve to sixteen days annually when the temperature is 90° Fahrenheit or above and 55 days annually when the temperature reaches 0° Fahrenheit or below. Most of the precipitation occurs during the growing season with 14 to 15½ inches falling in the period of April through September. The remaining 4 to 4½ inches occurs in the period of October through March. Snowfall on an average year is from 30 to 34 inches with 110 days of one inch or more of snow cover on the ground. The total number of days for frost free periods range from 122 to 135. The average day to the last freeze in the spring is about May 19th and the first in the fall is about September 18th.

Population Trends

Population trends of the Lake Agassiz Region show a net growth of 6,363 people between 1950 (111,738) and 1970 (118,101). The percent of change from 1950 to 1960 was an increase of 3.7% (4,269). However, the increase from 1960 to 1970 of 1.7% (2,094) represents a slower rate of growth. Between 1950 and 1960 North Dakota's population increased 12,810 (2%) and from 1960 to 1970 decreased 14,685 (-2.37%). Counties of the Lake Agassiz Region over the past ten years fluctuated in population, ranging from Steele County with a loss of 970 (-20.6%) to Cass County which experienced an increase of 6,706 (10%). From 1970 to 1973, the estimates in population

increase or population change suggest that Steele County will drop another 10.2% while Cass County will increase 7.35%. The prepared projections from 1970 to 1973 indicate that the region will continue to have a net population increase with the bulk occurring in Cass County. The rural counties will continue to show a slight loss of net population. (Tables 1,2,3)

Urbanization

The Lake Agassiz Region has shown an increase in urbanization of 24,549 (18.7%) over the past two decades; 20,044 (81%) of the urbanization occurred in Cass County. The Lake Agassiz Region rate of urbanization remains slightly above the state urbanized rate of 17.7% (Table 4)

Minority

With the minority population of Lake Agassiz Region increasing slightly over the past year, they add diversity but have little impact (Table 5).

Migration

The migration rate of the region between the years 1960 and 1970 shows a net loss of 8.6% outmigration. This compares with -15% for North Dakota and +1.8% for the nation. A review of the migration (Table 6) shows the agriculturally oriented counties of Sargent (-21.2%), Ransom (-15.6%), Richland (-11.2%), Traill (-14.5%), Steele (-28.4%) having a high rate of net outmigration. This is somewhat natural in view of the national trend witnessing a decline

TABLE 1

Population Trends

United States, North Dakota & Region V

County	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
Cass	41,477	48,735	52,849	58,877	66,947	73,653
Ransom	11,618	10,983	10,061	8,876	8,078	7,102
Richland	20,887	21,008	20,519	19,865	18,824	18,089
Sargent	9,655	9,298	8,693	7,616	6,856	5,937
Steele	7,401	6,972	6,193	5,616	4,719	3,749
Traill	12,210	12,600	12,300	11,359	10,583	9,571
Region V	103,248	109,596	110,615	111,738	116,007	118,101
North Dakota	646,872	680,845	641,935	619,636	632,446	617,761
United States	106,021,537	123,202,624	132,164,569	151,325,798	179,323,175	203,165,699
N. D. Population as a % of U.S. Population	.0061	.0055	.0048	.004	.0035	.003

Source: General Population Characteristic, 1970

TABLE 2

Region V

Population Trends 1950-1970

County	1970	1960	1950	1950-1960 Change	%	1960-1970 Change	%
Cass	73,653	66,947	58,877	8070	13.7	6706	10.0
Ransom	7,102	8,078	8,876	-798	-9.0	-976	-12.1
Richland	18,089	18,824	19,865	-1041	-5.2	-735	-3.9
Sargent	5,937	6,856	7,616	-760	-10.0	-919	-13.4
Steele	3,749	4,719	5,145	-426	- 8.3	-970	-20.6
Traill	9,571	10,583	11,359	-776	-6.8	-1012	-9.6
Region V	118,101	116,007	111,738	4269	3.7	2094	1.7
State	617,761	632,446	619,636	12,810	.20	-14,685	-2.37

Source: ND General Population Characteristics, 1970

TABLE 3

Region V

Estimates

County	1973	1970	1970-1973 Change	%
Cass	79,500	73,653	5,847	+7.35
Ransom	6,900	7,102	-202	-2.92
Richland	18,400	18,089	311	+1.69
Sargent	6,100	5,937	163	+2.67
Steele	3,400	3,749	-349	-10.26
Traill	9,500	9,571	- 71	- .74
Region V	123,800	118,101	5,699	+ 4.6
State	640,000	617,761	22,239	+ 3.5

Source: ND Business and Industrial Development Department

TABLE 4

Region V

Urban & Rural Population

	Population 1950			Population 1960			Population 1970		
	Urban	Rural	%Urban	Urban	Rural	%Urban	Urban	Rural	%Urban
Cass	38,256	20,621	65.0%	49,990	16,957	74.7%	58,300	15,353	79.2%
Ransom	-	8,876	-	-	-	-	-	7,102	-
Richland	5,125	14,740	25.8%	5,876	8,078	31.2%	7,076	11,013	39.1%
Sargent	-	7,616	-	-	12,948	-	-	5,937	-
Steele	-	5,145	-	-	6,856	-	-	3,749	-
Traill	-	11,359	-	-	4,719	-	2,554	7,017	26.7%
Region V	43,381	68,357	38.8%	55,866	10,583	48.15%	67,930	50,171	57.51%
State	164,817	454,819	26.6%	222,708	409,738	35.2%	273,668	344,093	44.3%

Source: Population Characteristics 1950, 1960 and 1970

TABLE 5

Minority Population and Percent Negro, Indian for Counties, Region V, and State, 1970

Counties	Total Pop.	Minority Population Male	Female	Total	Percent Minority Races	Total Negro	Percent Negro	Total Indian	Percent Indian	Percent Other Minority
Cass	73,653	276	244	520	.007	36	.0005	234	.003	.003
Ransom	7,102	15	9	24	.003	4	.0006	14	.002	.0008
Richland	18,089	108	113	221	.012	8	.0004	200	.01	.0007
Sargent	5,937	11	6	17	.003	8	.001	8	.001	.0002
Steele	3,749	28	28	56	.01	41	.10	9	.02	.02
Traill	9,571	23	23	46	.005	5	.0005	20	.002	.002
Region V	118,101	461	423	884	.040	102	.013	485	.038	.0267
State	617,761			17,198	.0278	2,519	.004			

Source: ND General Population Characteristics, 1970

of job opportunties in agriculturally based areas. It is the high net outmigration in those counties which basically accounts for the overall net outmigration of the region.

Age Distribution

Age distribution of the region between 1950 and 1970 has remained relatively stable throughout the various age brackets, with the most significant change occurring in the 65 and older age group (+3.9%) The total population for the decade increased slightly. By reviewing the median age by county for the regions for the years 1960 to 1970, it is noted that the rural counties experiencing outmigration were those that had particularly high or increasing median age (Table 7 & 8).

TABLE 6

Region V

Components of Population Change

	Change 1970-73		Net Migration 1970-73		Change 1960-70		Net Migration 1960-70		Change 1950-60		Net Migration 1950-60	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cass	5800	7.9	3700	5.1	6706	10.0	-2253	-3.4	8070	13.7	-4032	-6.8
Ransom	- 200	-2.5	- 200	-2.4	- 976	-12.1	-1261	-15.6	-798	- 9.0	-2033	-22.9
Richland	300	1.9	100	1.2	- 735	- 3.9	-2107	-11.2	-1041	- 5.2	-4278	-21.5
Sargent	100	2.4	100	1.5	- 919	-13.4	-1456	-21.2	- 760	-10.0	-1797	-23.6
Steele	- 300	-8.3	- 300	-8.6	- 970	-20.6	-1342	-28.4	- 426	- 8.3	-1224	-23.8
Traill	- 100	-0.8	- 100	-0.8	-1012	- 9.6	-1532	-14.5	- 776	- 6.8	-2164	-19.0
Region V	5600		3400		2094		-9951	- 8.6	4269		-15,537	
State								-15.0				
U.S.								+ 1.8				

Source: ND General Populations Characteristics and ND Business and Industrial Development Department

TABLE 7

Region V

Median Age by County

County	1960	1970
Cass	26.0	24.7
Ransom	33.0	36.6
Richland	28.9	27.8
Sargent	28.8	30.3
Steele	29.5	32.6
Traill	31.6	35.5

Source: ND General Population Characteristics, 1960 and 1970

TABLE 8

Region V

Age Distribution of Population 1950, 1960, 1970

Age Group	Cass			Ransom			Richland			Sargent		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Under 15	15816	21873	20540	2523	2552	1858	5829	6066	4693	2525	2313	1752
15 - 44	26672	26953	32995	3419	2550	2311	8248	6642	7133	2964	2357	2052
45 - 64	11943	12204	12878	2060	1826	1685	4187	3920	3673	1556	1453	1334
65 & Older	4444	5917	7240	874	1150	1248	1601	2196	2590	571	733	799
Total	58877	66947	73653	8876	8078	7102	19865	18824	18089	7616	6856	5937

Age Group	Steele			Traill			District			State		
	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970	1950	1960	1970
Under 15	1541	1474	1073	3216	3039	2258	31450	37317	32174	192176	217685	186367
15 - 44	2075	1728	1321	4647	3827	3444	48025	44057	49256	265776	236229	242701
45 - 64	1121	1033	846	2462	2400	2216	23329	22836	22632	113488	119941	122330
65 & Older	408	484	509	1034	1317	1653	8932	11797	14039	48196	58591	66360
Total	5145	4719	3749	11359	10583	9571	111736	116007	118101	619636	632446	617761

Source: ND General Population Characteristics, 1950, 1960, 1970

Birth and Death Rates

The crude birth and death rates ("crude" meaning the rate based on the number of live births or number of deaths per 1000 population without regard to sex, age, or race) have been computed by the Min-Dak Areawide Comprehensive Health Planning Council for the Region.

The crude death rate, according to Table 10 was 9.0 deaths per 1000 population which is comparable to the state average. The three major causes of death in the Lake Agassiz area are major cardiovascular diseases, diseases of the heart, and cancer.

TABLE 9

Live Births by County and Sex for 1969; Crude Birth Rates

County	Live Births			Crude Birth Rate
	Total	Male	Female	
Cass	1,277	663	614	17.2
Ransom	96	44	52	13.5
Richland	265	128	137	14.6
Sargent	80	39	41	13.5
Steele	63	28	35	16.8
Traill	124	59	65	12.9
Area	1,905	961	944	16.0
North Dakota	10,798	5,493	5,305	17.3

Source: Rates computed by Min-Dak Staff

TABLE 10

Deaths by County and Sex for 1969; Crude Death Rates

County	Total	Male	Female	Crude Death Rate
Cass	570	341	229	7.7
Ransom	103	66	37	14.5
Richland	157	104	53	8.7
Sargent	73	49	24	1[illegible]3
Steele	45	31	14	1[illegible]0
Traill	125	74	51	13.1
Area	1,073	655	408	9.0
North Dakota	5,595	3,397	2,198	9.0

Source: Rates computed by Min-Dak Staff

Education

There are seven universities or colleges in or adjacent to the area that offer higher education opportunities--North Dakota State University, Moorhead State, Concordia, Mayville State, State School of Science, Dakota Business College, and Interstate Business College.

The State School of Science at Wahpeton offers a two-year education in various skilled trades, technical, and business occupations. The courses of instruction may also be used in credit toward a degree at one of North Dakota's four-year universities.

There are several other specialized schools besides the business colleges. Among these are the Hanson Mechanical School, Kundert Aviation Training, Valley Aviation, Moler Barber College, St. Luke's School of Nursing, and several beauty colleges.

Generally, enrollment in all the above mentioned colleges is open and the opportunity for obtaining higher education is available in the area.

During the past 10 years, enrollment in kindergarten and through the eighth grade has decreased about 2,400 students, or about 11 percent, as shown in Table 11. High school enrollment increased steadily from 1963 to 1967 then leveled off at about 9,200 students as shown in Table 12.

It appears that as population declines in certain areas, school enrollments will also decline.

TABLE 11

School Enrollment - - Grades Kindergarten through Eighth

As of September 30 Each Year	Region V		
	Total	Urban [1]	Rural
1963	20,831	11,446	9,385
1964	21,445	11,968	9,477
1965	21,380	12,193	9,187
1966	21,031	12,184	8,847
1967	20,934	12,461	8,473
1968	20,989	12,512	8,477
1969	20,557	12,423	8,134
1970	20,160	12,280	7,880
1971	19,598	11,963	7,635
1972	19,034	11,731	7,303

Source: Annual Educational Directories, published by North Dakota Department of Public Instruction

[1] Includes Fargo, West Fargo, Mayville-Portland, and Wahpeton School Districts

TABLE 12

School Enrollment - - High School, Grades 9 through 12

As of September 30 Each Year	Region V		
	Total	Urban [1]	Rural
1963	8,159	4,407	3,752
1964	8,361	4,611	3,750
1965	8,494	4,633	3,861
1966	8,777	4,818	3,959
1967	9,215	5,134	4,081
1968	9,274	5,316	3,958
1969	9,289	5,482	3,807
1970	9,216	5,794	3,422
1971	9,204	5,624	3,580
1972	9,290	5,648	3,642

Source: Annual Educational Directories, published by North Dakota Department of Public Instruction

[1] Includes Fargo, West Fargo, Mayville-Portland, and Wahpeton School Districts

TABLE 13

Median School Years Completed by Persons over 25 Years of Age, 1970

County	Total	Male	Female	Urban	Rural Nonfarm	Rural Farm
Cass	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.1	12.0
Ransom	11.6	9.7	12.2	-	9.9	12.2
Richland	11.1	9.5	12.1	12.4	9.0	9.5
Sargent	10.4	8.9	12.0	-	11.0	9.5
Steele	12.1	10.8	12.3	-	11.8	12.2
Traill	12.1	11.2	12.3	12.5	11.8	12.1
North Dakota	12.0	10.8	12.2	12.4	10.1	10.2

Source: U.S. Census of Population: 1970: General Social and Economic Characteristics PC (1) - C36

The table on median school years completed indicates that male students are more prone to cease their education as their dropout rate is significantly higher than the female. Three of the six counties are below the median for the state for both male and female. (Table 13)

Employment

The potential labor force of the six counties is approximately one-third of the total population. There is a certain amount of unemployment in each county. Sargent County has the highest rate of unemployment at 5.7 percent. This compares with the state rate of unemployment of 4.2 percent in 1970. In three counties, unemployment equalled or was lower than the state average, but at the same time three counties had higher unemployment rates.

TABLE 14
Total Employment and Unemployment, 1970

	Cass	Ransom	Richland
Total Population	73,653	7,102	18,089
Population 16 and Over	51,460	5,098	12,938
Civilian Labor Force	29,797	2,433	6,238
Employed	28,548	2,343	6,014
Unemployed	1,250	90	224
Unemployment Rate	4.2%	3.7%	3.6%
	Sargent	**Steele**	**Traill**
Total Population	5,937	3,749	9,571
Population 16 and Over	4,069	2,579	7,178
Civilian Labor Force	2,110	1,111	3,309
Employed	1,990	1,060	3,151
Unemployed	120	51	158
Unemployment Rate	5.7%	4.6%	4.8%

Source: U. S. Census of Population: 1970 General, Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1) -C36

In all counties, except Cass, the industrial group labeled "Agriculture and Forestry" has the largest number of employed persons. In Cass County the greatest number are in "Services" and the second largest in "Wholesale and Retail Trade." (Table 15)

TABLE 15

Employment by Industry by County, 1970

Industrial Group	County		
	Cass	Ransom	Richland
Agriculture and Forestry	1,805	740	1,629
Construction	1,523	53	271
Manufacturing & Mining	1,718	193	259
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	2,108	193	368
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8,095	486	1,299
Services	8,352	441	1,064
Education	3,333	143	910
Public Administration	1,603	94	214
Total Employed	28,547	2,343	6,014
	Sargent	Steele	Traill
Agriculture and Forestry	726	512	823
Construction	53	45	154
Manufacturing & Mining	387	33	109
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	78	29	95
Wholesale & Retail Trade	353	145	691
Services	141	137	701
Education	132	65	467
Public Administration	120	94	111
Total Employed	1,990	1,060	3,151

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1970, General, Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1) -C36

Family Income

The median family income in 1970 ranged throughout the region from a high of $9,591 in Cass County to a low of $6,928 in Sargent County, with Richland County being slightly higher than Sargent with $6,934 (Table 16). Four of the counties are below the $7,838 average median for the State of North Dakota. The rate of poverty ties in with the prosperity of an area. It may not be accurately reflected in the median income data. According to the 1970 Census data, nearly 9.1% of the families within Region V had incomes below the poverty level. This compares with the state average of 12.4%. Comparing the counties, Richland County has the highest rate in the poverty level and Cass County has the lowest rate. The 9.1% of the families in the region below poverty incomes compares favorably with 12.4% for the State of North Dakota. (Table 17)

Region V

Family Income for Cass County 1949, 1959, 1969

Income ($)	Number of Families			% of Families		
	1949	1959	1969	1949	1959	1969
Under 3,000	4790	2378	1324	36.06	14.96	7.67
3,000-4,999	4740	3487	1614	35.69	21.94	9.35
5,000-7,999	3115*	5808	3519	23.45*	36.55	20.40
8,000-9,999		1900	2684		11.95	15.56
10,000-14,999	635*	1730	4846	4.78**	10.88	28.09
15,000-24,999		480	2548		3.02	14.77
25,000 & Over		197	711		1.23	4.12
Total	13,280	15,890	17,246			
Median Income	$3,673	$5,883	$9,591			

* Includes 5,000 - 9,999 range (individual figures were not available)
** Includes 10,000 - 25,000 & over range (individual figures were not given)

TABLE 16 (cont'd)

Region V

Family Income for Steele County 1949, 1959, 1969

Income ($)	Number of Families			% of Families		
	1949	1959	1969	1949	1959	1969
Under 3,000	635	335	79	48.65	28.15	7.79
3,000-4,999	340	404	157	26.05	33.94	15.48
5,000-7,999	275*	287	254	21.07*	24.11	25.04
8,000-9,999		71	152		5.96	14.99
10,000-14,999	55**	60	202	4.21**	5.04	19.92
15,000-24,999		29	103		2.43	10.15
25,000 & Over		4	67		.33	6.60
Total	1305	1190	1014			
Median Income	$3,070	$4,186	$8,233			

* Includes 5,000-9,999 range (individual figures were not available)
** Includes 10,000-25,000 & over (individual figures not avialable)

TABLE 16 (cont'd)

Region V

Family Income for Traill County 1949, 1959, 1969

Income ($)	Number of Families			% of Families		
	1949	1959	1969	1949	1959	1969
Under 3,000	1345	731	237	51.14	27.36	9.68
3,000-4,999	785	920	418	29.84	34.44	17.07
5,000-7,999	385*	708	736	14.63*	26.50	30.06
8,000-9,999		163	377		6.10	15.40
10,000-14,999	115**	122	460	4.37**	4.56	18.79
15,000-24,999		28	170		1.04	6.94
25,000 & Over		--	50		--	2.04
Total	2630	2671	2448			
Median Income	$2,951	$4,302	$7,148			

* Includes 5,000-9,999 range (individual figures were not available)
** Includes 10,000-25,000 & over (individual figures not available)
Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970

TABLE 16 (cont'd)

Region V

Family Income for Richland County 1949, 1959, 1969

Income ($)	Number of Families			% of Families		
	1949	1959	1969	1949	1959	1969
Under 3,000	2385	1741	688	51.23	37.62	16.36
3,000-4,999	1335	1344	791	28.67	29.04	18.81
5,000-7,999	740*	991	937	15.89*	21.41	22.28
8,000-9,999		292	562		6.31	13.36
10,000-14,999	195**	209	727	4.18**	4.51	17.29
15,000-24,999		67	397		1.44	9.44
25,000- & Over		3	102		.06	2.42
Total	4,655	4,627	4,204			
Median Income	$2,932	$3,830	$6,934			

* Includes 5,000-9,999 range (individual figures not available for 1949)
** Includes 10,000-25,000 & over (individual figures not available)

TABLE 16 (cont'd)

Region V

Family Income for Sargent County 1949, 1959, 1969

Income ($)	Number of Families			% of Families		
	1949	1959	1969	1949	1959	1969
Under 3,000	1060	681	194	63.47	41.93	12.78
3,000-4,999	415	569	247	24.85	35.03	16.28
5,000-7,999	180*	264	482	10.77**	16.25	31.77
8,000-9,999		59	182		3.63	11.99
10,000-14,999	15**	47	299	.89	2.89	19.70
15,000-24,999		4	88		.24	5.80
25,000 & Over		--	25		--	1.64
Total	1670	1624	1517			
Median Income	$2,319	$3,240	$6,928			

* Includes 5,000-9,999 range ** Incudes 10,000-25,000 & over range
Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970

TABLE 16 (cont'd)

Region V

Family Income for Ransom County 1949, 1959, 1969

Income ($)	Number of Families			% of Families		
	1949	1959	1969	1949	1959	1969
Under 3,000	1295	820	257	61.52	40.55	13.89
3,000-4,999	550	526	354	26.12	26.01	19.14
5,000-7,999	225*	472	459	10.68*	23.34	24.82
8,000-9,999		111	265		5.48	14.33
10,000-14,999	35**	54	306	1.66**	2.67	16.54
15,000-24,999		31	162		1.53	8.67
25,000 & Over		8	46		.39	2.48
Total	2105	2022	1849			
Median Income	$2,319	$3,687	$6,978			

* Includes 5,000 - 9,999 range ** Includes 10,000-25,000 & over range
Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics, 1970

TABLE 17

% At Poverty Level

County	Percent
Cass	6.9%
Ransom	13.8%
Richland	14.6%
Sargent	13.0%
Steele	8.2%
Traill	9.1%
Region V	9.1%
State	12.4%

EXISTING LIBRARY RESOURCES

Inventory - The six counties of the Lake Agassiz Region are served by a total of eleven public libraries. They are all city libraries. (See Figure 2) Listed by county they include:

County	Name
Cass	Casselton Public Fargo Public West Fargo Public
Richland	Hankinson Public Leach Public - Wahpeton Lidgerwood City
Ransom	Enderlin Municipal Lisbon Public
Sargent	Forman City
Steele	Hope City
Traill	Mayville Public

Population and Area Served - The total population of Region V is 118,101; of this population 76,169 people (64.49 percent) receive free library service through their city's public library. This leaves a remainder of 41,932 residents of the six counties without free library service other than that provided by the North Dakota State Library.

The three cities that have free public library service in Cass County have a total population of 60,011, leaving about 18.52 percent of the county technically without public library service. The Fargo

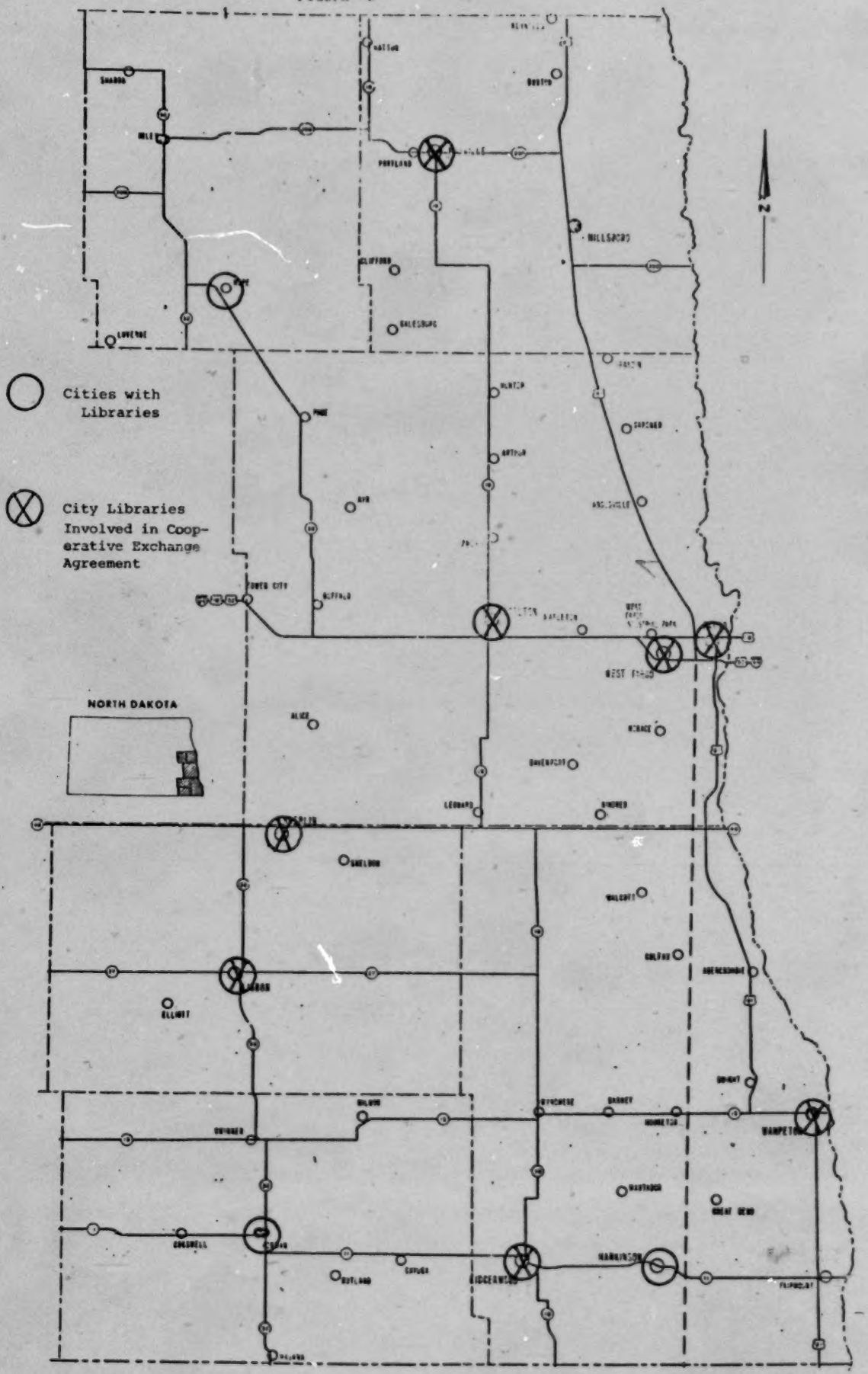
Library, however, is supplemented by federal funds which are administered by the State Library for non-resident service. (See Figure 2) These funds make it possible for Fargo to offer free library service to any resident of North Dakota. Also, in August a federal grant became available to enable Fargo and seven other city libraries in the region to enter into a cooperative exchange agreement. All three libraries in Cass County are participants in this new project.

Richland County also has three libraries which serve 9,210 or 50.91 percent of the county's population. Only two of the three (Leach Public Library in Wahpeton, and the Lidgerwood City Library) are participants in the demonstration project. The Wahpeton Library like Fargo, receives a wide-area library grant to provide services to residents throughout the state.

There are only two public libraries in Ransom County, both of which are involved in the seven library cooperative demonstration project. They are in the cities of Lisbon (2,090 population) and Enderlin (1,343) population. This leaves Ransom County with 48.34 percent of their people not served by a free public library.

The other three counties in the Lake Agassiz Region have only one public library each. The three libraries are located in the cities of Forman, Hope, and Mayville. The Forman Library serves a population of 596, or only 40.04 percent of Sargent County; the Hope Library serves a population of 365, or only 9.74 percent of Steele County; and the Mayville Library serves a population of 2,554, or about 26.68 percent of Traill County. Of the three, only Mayville is involved in the cooperative demonstration project.

FIGURE 2


Cities with Libraries
City Libraries Involved in Cooperative Exchange Agreement
NORTH DAKOTA
PORTLAND
HILLSBORO
LOVEJOY
DALESBURG
PAGE
ARTHUR
ALICE
LEONARD
SHELDON
ELLIOTT
HARVEY
HARVEST
HARRISON
HARRISTON
WAMPETON
GREAT BEND
CASSELTON
ABERCROMBIE
OAKES
ENDERLIN
WEST FARGO

Library Finances - On Table 1 is the financial status of libraries in Region V for 1973-74. The table shows the operating expenses, capital expenditures and library income of all eleven libraries in the region. This table was compiled from individual annual library reports for fiscal year 1873-74. Finances of many of the libraries have changed since these reports were submitted, for example, six of the larger libraries have received state monies to support their library operations, this being a first for all of them.

All the libraries in Region V are considered municipal and are supported by a mill levy not to exceed 4 mills. Counties are also authorized by law to levy a maximum of 2 mills to support library services. None of the counties are presently utilizing this 2 mill tax to help support library operations in their counties.

TABLE 1

FINANCIAL STATUS OF LIBRARIES IN REGION V

1973-1974

CITIES / COUNTIES	Fargo / Cass	Lidgerwood / Richland	Lisbon / Ransom	Leach / Richland	West Fargo / Cass	Mayville / Traill	Enderlin / Ransom	Hankinson / Richland	Casselton / Cass	Forman / Sargent	Hope / Steele
Category					OPERATING EXPENSE						
Personnel	142,682	1,597	3,038	5,731	7,023	1,756	1,615	684	2,571	352	78
Library Materials	57,945	530	1,322	1,843	5,535	1,019	1,953	724	1,007	105	
Maintenance of Plant											
Bookmobile											
Supplies & Miscell.	23,719	181	1,997	1,320	4,700	1,913	200			50	36
Total Operating Exp.	224,346	2,308	6,356	8,894	17,259	4,687	3,768	1,408	3,578	509	114
					CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
Buildings	6,284					2,200					
Bookmobile	24,534										
Equipment	950					1,928				358	
Total Cap. Expense	32,588				16,500	4,128				358	
Total Expenses	256,934	2,308	6,356	8,894	33,759	8,815	3,768	1,408	3,578	867	114
					LIBRARY INCOME						
Mill Rate City*	4	3.99	4	4	4	1	4				
Local Tax Levy	171,04[illegible]		5,714	14,000	16,263	1,100	2,775		5,381		
General Fund				5,000		2,460		1,100		68[illegible]	
Personal Property	41,857				2,439				1,630		
Federal Revenue Sharing	9,998				4,000	1,875					
Total for City	222,900	2,220	5,714	19,000	22,703	5,435	2,775		7,011		
Gifts & Donations	275	36			103	2,201			25		
Miscellaneous Sources	14,855	40	533	233	654	1,004	112	62	313	96	2.69
State Grants	16,000										
Total Income	260,230	2,296	6,247	19,238	23,458	8,640	2,888	1,162	7,349	778	2.69

* Libraries in Region - five of North Dakota do not utilize the county mill levy

INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES

The following description of individual libraries contains information obtained from annual reports submitted to the State Library Commission for fiscal year 1973-74 and a personal interview with the librarians.

The following is a brief narrative of each library facility including library book collections, audio-visual material, actual number of items loaned and library hours.

RICHLAND COUNTY

Hankinson Public Library

In 1904 the Hankinson Women's Literary Club started action to establish a public library in the city. It was not until 1913 that the public library found a permanent home by moving into a room in the City Hall. Shortly thereafter, the City Council voted to pay a librarian $5 a month for her services. Members of the Women's Literary Club alternated as librarians at that time. Donations have come from a variety of sources in the past and in particular the Literary Club and the Culture Club.

In 1969 the Library underwent major remodeling with new shelves, furniture and draperies. The library currently contains approximately 400 square feet, has room for 14 readers, and has about 4,500 volumes.

The following is a detailed breakdown of the Hankinson Library's printed material, audio visual material and the number of printed and non-printed material loaned.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	1663	630	2283	1898	4181	
(+) Added during year	112	45	157	122	279	
(-) Withdrawn during year	6	0	6	4	10	
Total at end of year	1769	675	2434	2016	4450	

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year						
(+) Added during year						
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year						

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year							38 New Records
(+) Added during year							13 donated
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year							51

CIRCULATION (Actual number of items loaned)

Printed Materials	Adult			Juvenile	Pamphlets	Grand Total
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total			
Central Library	673	216	889	4064	11	4993
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total	673	216	889	4064	11	4993

Non-Printed Materials	Films	Phono-Records	Film-Strips	Framed Pictures	Slides	Total
Central Library		414				414
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total		414				414

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday				
Tuesday	3:30 - 5:30	2	3:30 - 5:30	2
Wednesday				
Thursday	10:a.m.-11a.m.3:30-5:30	3	3:30 - 5:30	2
Friday				
Saturday	2 - 4 p.m.	2		
Sunday				
TOTAL		7		6

Lidgerwood Public Library

The Lidgerwood Public Library was established in 1913 by the Ladies Club. This was made possible by their donation of books as well as money. The library was recently remodeled and now contains approximately 1200 square feet and a shelf space capacity of 13,000 volumes. The facility also has seating for 20 readers and a public meeting room with a capacity of 8. The number of volumes within the library is currently about 14,200 volumes. The library has one full-time person and provides service primarily to a six-township area.

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday		3	summer-winter	
Tuesday		3		
Wednesday		3		
Thursday		3		
Friday		3		
Saturday		3		
Sunday				
TOTAL		18		

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	9973	2662	10635	3566	14166	200
(+) Added during year	90	20	110	70	180	100
(-) Withdrawn during year	90	30	120	20	140	
Total at end of year	9973	2652	10625	3616	14206	300

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Records Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year					300	
(+) Added during year					5	
(-) Withdrawn during year					5	
Total at end of year					300	

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year							
(+) Added during year							
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year							

CIRCULATION (Actual number of items loaned)

Printed Materials	Adult			Juvenile	Pamphlets	Grand Total
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total			
Central library	5900	2300	8200	5150	400	13750
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total	5900	2300	8200	5150	400	13750

Non-Printed Materials	Films	Phono-Records	Film-Strips	Framed Pictures	Slides	Total
Central library		500				500
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total		500				500

Leach Public Library - Wahpeton

In 1924, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Leach offered the city the sum of $25,000 as a donation for the construction of a public library. Books from the old library in the courthouse were moved into the new facility when construction was completed. Prior to this time the city library was housed in the State Bank building and financed through the Women's Literary Guild.

The current library was entirely remodeled in 1974 and now contains room for 19,000 volumes. Seating for over 50, and comprises approximately 2,600 square feet. Audio-visual equipment was a major addition to the existing facility. The Leach Public Library has a permanent full-time staff of two, is open for 39 hours a week, and contains slightly over 17,000 volumes of reading material.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year		11,764		5,083	16,874	
(+) Added during year		202		222	424	
(-) Withdrawn during year		20		23	43	
Total at end of year		11,946		5,282	14,255	

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year						
(+) Added during year						
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year						

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year							
(+) Added during year							
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year							

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday	1:30 - 5:30	4	1:30 - 5:30	4
Tuesday	1:30-5:30, 7-9	6	" "	4
Wednesday	1:30 - 5:30	4	" "	4
Thursday	1:30-5:30, 7-9	6	" "	4
Friday	1:30 - 5:30	4	" "	4
Saturday	1:30 - 5:30	4	" "	4
Sunday				
TOTAL		28		20

RANSOM COUNTY

Enderlin Public Library

The Clio Club in Enderlin opened the first public library in the community in the basement of the drug store on May 10, 1911. From there the library moved to several locations until it found a permanent home in the City Hall in 1927. The Clio Club supervised the library until the City Council approved a petition to take over that particular responsibility in 1962.

During the flood disaster in Enderlin during the summer of 1975, $20,000 worth of equipment and books were damaged. Federal government replacement of those losses is anticipated to occur in the near future. The library contained approximately 500 square feet and held 5,400 volumes prior to the flood. There was seating for six.

Special programs carried out by the library include taking books to the retirement home and a youngsters' storytime in the summer. Additional programs are anticipated through involvement in the area-wide cooperative library effort. Books are borrowed frequently from the State and Fargo Libraries.

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday	- - - - -	- - -	- - - - - - -	- - -
Tuesday	3:00 - 5:30	2½	3:00 - 5:30	2½
Wednesday	3:00 - 5:30	2½	3:00 - 5:30	2½
Thursday	3:00 - 5:30	2½	3:00 - 5:30	2½
Friday	3:00-5:30 & 7 - 9:30	5	3:00-5:30 & 7 -9:30	5
Saturday	3:00 - 5:30	2½	-	-
Sunday				
TOTAL		15		12½

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year			3476	1650	5126	not recorded
(+) Added during year	69	111	180	110	290	
(-) Withdrawn during year	1	2	3	20	23	
Total at end of year	68	109	3653	1740	5393	

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year	none	none	none	159	none	none
(+) Added during year	51	none	none	5	none	none
(-) Withdrawn during year	0			1		
Total at end of year	51			163		

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year							
(+) Added during year							
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year							

CIRCULATION (Actual number of items loaned)

Printed Materials	Adult			Juvenile	Pamphlets	Grand Total
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total			
Central Library	1759	1074	2833	2150		4983
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total	1759	1074	2833	2150		4983

Non-Printed Materials	Films	Phono-Records	Film-Strips	Framed Pictures	Slides	Total
Central library		171	52			223
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total		171	52			223

Lisbon Public Library

The Lisbon Women's Club was responsible for raising funds for a library and forming a Library Association within the community. In 1911 nearly 1,000 books were collected and stored in a rented room downtown.

Between 1911 and 1915 a tax levy was approved and a Library Board appointed by the School Board. In 1928 a library building was purchased on Main Street but was completely destroyed by fire on March 23, 1940. The next permanent library structure, the one used today, was completed in 1942. The project was constructed under the WPA and funded through bonds and private contributions.

The current library has 3,456 square feet, can accommodate 11,500 volumes and can seat 30 people. The number of volumes currently in the library is 11,460. The library has three full-time employees, and has special programs for rest home and nursing home residents, a children's story hour, and a summer ready program.

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday	- - - -			
Tuesday	2 - 5	3	2 -5	3
Wednesday	2 - 5	3	2 -5	3
Thursday	2 - 5, 7 - 9	5	2-5, 7-9	5
Friday	2-5, 11:45-12:45	4	2-5	3
Saturday	2 - 5	3	2-5	3
Sunday				
TOTAL		18		17

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	5,557	2,375	7,932	3,324	11,756	
(+) Added during year	286	105	391	133	524	
(-) Withdrawn during year	51	349	400	420	820	
Total at end of year	5,792	2,131	7,923	3,537	11,460	

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year				191		
(+) Added during year				7		
(-) Withdrawn during year				1		
Total at end of year				197		

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year							
(+) Added during year							
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year							

CIRCULATION (Actual number of items loaned)

Printed Materials	Adult			Juvenile	Pamphlets	Grand Total
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total			
Central Library	3,320	564	3,884	5002	0	8,886
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total	3,320	564	3,884	5002	0	8,886

Non-Printed Materials	Films	Phono-Records	Film-Strips	Framed Pictures	Slides	Total
Central Library		289				
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total		289				

SARGENT COUNTY

Forman Public Library

The Fort Nitely Club of Forman was the first organization to secure funds and donations for a public library within the community. The library's first permanent location was the Post Office. In 1948 it was moved to the Fire Hall. Again in 1955 the library was reorganized and moved to the bank building. In April of 1973 the public library was moved to the new City Hall, where it operates today.

The library presently contains 900 square feet, can accommodate 2000 volumes and has seating for fourteen people. In addition, there is a public meeting room which can seat 24 individuals.

The library,which is staffed by one full-time librarian, is open 4 hours a week, and contains 4,280 volumes.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year			4117			
(+) Added during year			173			
(-) Withdrawn during year			10			
Total at end of year			4280			

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year						
(+) Added during year						
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year						

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year							
(+) Added during year							
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year							

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday	3 - 5	2	3 - 5	2
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday	3 - 5	2	3 - 5	2
Sunday				
TOTAL		4		4

Hope Public Library

The Hope Public Library, which is located in the Hope City Hall was developed through the efforts of the Hope Women's Club. Initial funds were secured solely through donations.

To date, the library contains 300 square feet, has seating for five readers, and contains a public meeting room with seating for 25. Currently there are approximately 1,013 volumes contained within the library.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	829		829	1013		
(+) Added during year	6		6			
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year	835		835	1013		

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year						
(+) Added during year						
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year						

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year							
(+) Added during year							
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year							

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday				
Tuesday				
Wednesday				
Thursday				
Friday				
Saturday	2 - 4	2	2 - 4	2
Sunday				
TOTAL		2		2

Mayville Public Library

The Mayville Public Library operates in a building built for that specific purpose in 1900. The Grandin brothers financed the building entirely and also provided a thousand dollars for the purchase of the first books. Over the years, the facility has undergone extensive remodeling and rehabilitation.

The most recent major repair of the library facility occurred in 1974. The library as it exists today is staffed by one part-time employee, is open 12 hours a week, contains 1854 square feet, can house 9000 books and can accommodate up to 45 readers.

Currently the public library offers a story hour for children, painting classes, art shows, book fairs, and serves as a meeting place for several local organizations.

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday	7:30-9:30	2	7:30 - 9:30	2
Tuesday				
Wednesday	7:30-9:30	2	7:30 - 9:30	2
Thursday	7:30-9:30	2	7:30 - 9:30	2
Friday	3:30-5:30	2	3:30 - 5:30	2
Saturday	3:30-5:30	2	3:30 - 5:30	2
Sunday				
TOTAL		10		10

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	2988	1757	4745	2975	7720	
(+) Added during year	136	101	237	125	362	
(-) Withdrawn during year	73	13	86	30	116	
Total at end of year	3051	1845	4896	3070	7966	

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year				30		
(+) Added during year				0		
(-) Withdrawn during year				0		
Total at end of year				30		

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year			1				
(+) Added during year			0				
(-) Withdrawn during year			0				
Total at end of year			1				

CIRCULATION (Actual number of items loaned)

Printed Materials	Adult Fiction	Adult Non-Fiction	Total	Juvenile	Pamphlets	Grand Total
Central library	891	252	1143	2040		3193
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total	891	252	1143	2040		3193

Non-Printed Materials	Films	Phono-Records	Film-Strips	Framed Pictures	Slides	Total
Central library		92				92
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total		92				92

CASS COUNTY

Fargo Public Library

Beginning in 1897 efforts were made by several women's clubs to secure a public library for the City of Fargo. Initial efforts were unsuccessful so the clubwomen started their own library. Books were paraphrased and donated from private collections. Books were first stored in the Mayor's Office and later in the basement of the Masonic Temple.

By 1900 a library board was officially established along with a grant from the Andrew Carnegie Association, authorization of a library site, and a municipal guarantee of $2,500. On January 26, 1903, the Andrew Carnegie Public Library opened its doors to the public. In 1910, Miss Ida Schaefer was hired as the city's first full-time librarian.

In 1968 a new library was constructed on the corner of 4th Street and First Avenue North. The library contains 32,500 square feet and over 175,000 volumes with modern facilities which include a children's reading room, a collection of North Dakota History in the North Dakota Room, and seating for 150 people. Also, a book-mobile stops at public and parochial schools.

Richard Wadington is the head librarian with a staff of 17 full-time employees working under him. The library is open 69 hours a week in the winter, 55 hours in the summer.

The following is a detailed breakdown of the Fargo Library's printed material, audio visual material and the number of printed and non-printed material loaned.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material

	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year			63,245	41,902	105,147	
(+) Added during year			3,671	3,357	7,028	
(-) Withdrawn during year			658	653	1,311	
Total at end of year			66,258	44,606	110,864	5,000 (estimate)

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (3-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year						
(+) Added during year						
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year				5,165		285

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year							
(+) Added during year							
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year	130	150	110		1,271		

CIRCULATION (Actual number of items loaned)

Printed Materials	Adult			Juvenile	Pamphlets	Grand Total
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total			
Central library						
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total			178,480	219,768		398,248

Non-Printed Materials	Films	Phono-Records	Film-Strips	Framed Pictures	Slides	Total
Central library						
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total	5,274					5,274

FARGO'S LIBRARY HOURS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday	9 - 9	12	9 - 8	11
Tuesday	"	"	"	"
Wednesday	"	"	"	"
Thursday	"	"	"	"
Friday	"	"	"	"
Saturday	9 - 6	9	---	
Sunday				
TOTAL		69		55

West Fargo Public Library

In June of 1971, the West Fargo Library opened its doors to the public. The opening was the culmination of more than 20 years of effort by the Amita Club and the West Fargo League of Women Voters to establish a library in the community. In 1970, the City Commission approved a levy of 4 mills to support the library and a library board was appointed.

The library was first housed in an old store site on the west side of town which was leased for three years. By the end of this time a new building was built using funds from the local and federal level as well as private donations and a bond issue. Services began in the new library on February 1, 1975. Circulation has increased considerably at the new facility which has 4,340 square feet of space, over 10,000 printed volumes and 41 seats available for library users.

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday	10 - 8	10	10 - 8	10
Tuesday	"	10	"	10
Wednesday	"	10	"	10
Thursday	"	10	"	10
Friday	10 - 6	8	10 - 6	8
Saturday	"	8	"	8
Sunday				
TOTAL		56		56

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	2052	2665	4717	2190	6907	48
(+) Added during year	508	513	1021	483	1504	39
(-) Withdrawn during year	15	23	38	46	84	0
Total at end of year	2545	3155	5700	2627	8327	87

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year	55			120		
(+) Added during year	0			53		
(-) Withdrawn during year	3			2		
Total at end of year	52			171		

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year							
(+) Added during year							
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year							

CIRCULATION (Actual number of items loaned)

Printed Materials	Adult			Juvenile	Pamphlets	Grand Total
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total			
Central Library	6357	2971	9328	9480	138	18,946
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total	6357	2971	9328	9480	138	18,946

Non-Printed Materials	Tapes ~~Books~~	Phono-Records	Film-Strips	Framed Pictures	Slides	Total
Central Library	27	967	25			1019
Bookmobiles						
Branches						
Classroom collection						
Total	27	967	25			1019

Casselton Public Library

The Casselton Public Library was established in 1900 by a group of interested ladies within the community. After occupying a number of locations over the years, the library found its present home in the 'new'City Hall in 1955. Just prior to the library's move to the 'new' City Hall it possesed 3,530 volumes. Today that figure is up to over 12,000 catalogued volumes.

Funding for the library was initiated through various organizations within the community, as well as through donations, and community money raising events such as the flea market, sponsored by the Cynosure Woman's Club. Today library funds are appropriated through a mill levy.

Projects now underway include a regionalization effort funded through federal monies to increase the area citizen's access to all forms of library materials. In addition, special ordering of library material can be done through the North Dakota State Library and the Fargo Public Library.

In the future, additional bookshelves and card catalogue files are planned.

The following is a detailed breakdown of the Casselton Library's printed material, audio visual material and the number of printed and non-printed material loaned.

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Printed Material	BOOKS					
	Adult			Juvenile	Book	
	Fiction	Non-Fiction	Total	Total	Total	Pamphlets
At beginning of year	3509	1087		5368	120	10,084
(+) Added during year						
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year	3509	1087	4596	5368	120	10,084

AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIAL

	Phonorecords					
	Tape Cassettes	Tape (8-track) Cartridges	Tape Reels	Discs	Other	Framed Pictures
At beginning of year						
(+) Added during year						
(-) Withdrawn during year						
Total at end of year						

	8mm Films	16mm Films	Film-strips	Slides	Micro-film	Micro-fiche	Other (specify)
At beginning of year							
(+) Added during year							
(-) Withdrawn during year							
Total at end of year							

	Winter		Summer	
	Hours Open	Total	Hours Open	Total
Monday	3 - 5	2	1 - 5	4
Tuesday	3 - 5	2	1 - 5	4
Wednesday	3 - 5, 7 - 9	4	1 - 5, 7-9	6
Thursday	3 - 5	2	1 - 5	4
Friday	3 - 5, 7 - 9	4	1 - 5, 7-9	6
Saturday	1 - 5	4	1 - 5	4
Sunday				
TOTAL		18		28

OTHER LIBRARY RESOURCES

Introduction - Throughout the region there are various library collections maintained, other than the public libraries. Among these are the State Library, special libraries, academic libraries and school libraries. Each of these libraries contributes, to some extent, to the whole of library service in the area. Many of these libraries operate in cooperation with their local public library extending library service for the community. In this section these libraries will be discussed in regard to their services to the public.

The State Library - The State Library, located in Bismarck, serves all the people of North Dakota and carries out a variety of activities to provide this service.

Special Libraries - Special libraries are those libraries which have a specific collection dealing with a narrow scope of information. In Region V the special libraries are located in Fargo, the St. Luke's School of Nursing and the Federal Law Library, located in the Federal Building.

School Libraries - School libraries, in and adjacent to Region V, provide resource and reference services to the students and faculty of the school. The emphasis for these libraries is on filling the library needs of the student and not obtaining materials for use of the public. These libraries act independent of public libraries and their roles are viewed as separate and distinct.

In this section, school libraries will be analyzed through a series of statistics gathered by the Department of Public Instruction and prepared by the State Library.

Region 5

School Media Center-High Schools

	Number of Schools
Unified Lib/AV Centers	13
Separate Lib Centers only	13
Separate Lib and AV Centers	9
Classroom Collections With Centralized Library	1

Grades Served by Media Centers

	Number of Schools
K-12	2
5-12	4
6-12	
7-12	19
8-12	1
9-12	7
10-12	2

Students Served

	Number of Schools
Meet requirements for Lib Science	27
Do not meet requirements of Lib Science	8
Meet requirements for AV	3
Do not meet requirements for AV	32

Time Spent in Library Each Day (Hours)

	Number of Schools
0-2	4
2-4	13
4-6	8
6+	7
Not available	3

Region 5

Number of school district	44
Districts operating schools	40
Districts not operating schools	4

Types of Districts

High School Districts	34
Graded Elementary	4
One room rural and non-operating	6

Accreditation

High Schools

Level one	3
Level two	8
Level three	22
Non-accredited	2

Graded Elementary Districts

Level one	0
Level two	0
Level three	3
Non-accredited	1

One-Room Rural

Level one	0
Level two	0
Level three	2
Non-accredited	0

School Plants

High Schools	35
Junior High Schools	3
Combined Elementary and High Schools	1
Elementary	44
Rural	2

Number of libraries with more than one professional person assigned	3
Number of libraries with student or clerical aides	15

Physical Facilities

Libraries providing recommended number of seats	12

Materials

Libraries providing recommended number of books	29

Per Student Expenditures for Print and Non-Print Materials

	Number of Schools
0-$4.00	2
4.00-8.00	10
8.00-12.00	10
12.00-20.00	13
20.00 +	

Supplementary Sources Used by School Libraries

	Number of Schools
None	13
State Library	10
Valley City Public	1
North Dakota State University	8
North Dakota State School of Science	2
University of North Dakota	2
Mayville State College	3
Grand Forks Public	2
Fargo Public	3
Mayville Public	1
St. Luke's School of Nursing	1
Federal Law Library	1

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
M. F. Peterson, Superintendent
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505

REGION V
LIBRARY/AV EXPENDITURES, 1973-74*

Co. No.	County	County Fund	0231 Lib.	0232 Per./Newspapers	0233 AV	0234 Other	Totals
9	Cass	General Fund	92,038.51	11,906.29	28,127.06	5,296.34	137,368.20
		Special Lib. Fund	9,051.04	1,052.20	2,893.57	667.15	13,663.96
37	Ransom	General Fund	9,869.10	395.56	2,813.79	148.27	13,226.72
39	Richland	General Fund	14,869.78	2,605.85	8,960.93	5,058.04	31,494.60
41	Sargent	General Fund	6,885.50	1,544.82	1,288.75	264.17	9,983.24
46	Steele	General Fund	3,200.85	248.20	136.95	121.89	3,707.89
		Special Lib. Fund	1,181.79				1,181.79
49	Traill	General Fund	16,999.23	1,273.03	7,205.01	547.35	26,024.62
		Special Lib. Fund	1,654.03	185.31	99.50		1,938.84
						TOTAL	238,589.86

*Latest data on file.
GE:pmb

MAIL SURVEY

Introduction

The purpose of the mail survey was to determine (1) what types of sources the residents of our region use for information, (2) the extent to which the region's libraries are used, (3) what services the region's residents feel that their libraries should be providing, (4) how the residents feel that libraries should be organized and financed, and (5) to obtain selected socio-economic data.

Methodology

A mail survey was chosen as the best means of gathering information on a variety of topics from residents of a large geographic area. An effort was made to select a representative sample of households, and a questionnaire was developed.

The Sample - The sample consisted of 1845 (or about 5% of the 36,305 households in the region). These households were systematically selected from 16 telephone directories which serve the 6 counties. Proportionate numbers of names were selected from each section of these directories based on the populations of the towns which were included in each section. For example; Fargo, Harwood, Horace, Mapleton, Prosper, Warren and West Fargo are cities and towns which are included in the Fargo section of the Fargo area directory.

The Instrument - For use in the mail survey, a questionnaire of 23 items was developed covering the following general topics:

1) Information sources used.

2) Frequency of library use.

3) Types of libraries used.

4) Means of use (telephone, in person, mail, etc.)

5) Reasons of non use.

6) Anticipated future use.

7) Distance from library.

8) Types of service desired.

9) Financing-public library service.

10) Cooperation and wide area service.

11) Age, education, marital status and residence of respondents.

12) General comments.

Most questions required only the checking of listed responses, however there were several questions with an "other" catagory which could be filled in with the respondents own words, and there was a final question which solicited general comments as well. (The questionnaire is reproduced in appendix).

The questionnaire was developed during the spring and summer of 1974, and a somewhat revised form was mailed to our sample on April 1, 1975. A cover letter (see appendix) indicating the purpose of the survey was addressed to the name of the person as listed in the telephone directory. No instructions were given on whether to complete the form as individuals or with the entire household in mind.

Ten days after mailing the survey form, a post card reminder was sent to all members of the sample. A cut-off date of May 15th was set after which no responses were included. By the cut-off date, 511 usable responses were received for a rate of 28 percent.

Data Tabulation and Analysis - A coding manual was prepared (See appendix) to facilitate computerization of data. Responses were transferred to coding sheets from which IBM cards were punched.

Frequency tabulations were prepared for each item on the questionnaire and several cross tabulations were made. These tabulations will be discussed in detail in the presentation of findings.

The coding of the results was done by the Lake Agassiz Regional Council. The computerization of the coded material was done by the NDSU Computer Center.

Limitations and Shortcomings of Survey - Before the detailed findings of the survey are presented, a number of limitations created by the sampling procedure, the response rate, and the analysis, must be considered.

First of all it must be noted that only approximately 5 percent of the region's households were sent survey forms. Further, only 28 percent of those sent were returned. This means that only 1.4 percent of the region's households actually responded to the library questionnaire. With such a small sample, one can make several valid assumptions on a very general level, but one loses a great deal of validity as one tries to be more specific. Therefore, the results of the survey may tell us many things about the region, but they can tell us little or nothing about the very small towns.

Another problem is that the City of Fargo contains fully 45 percent of the region's population, and is therefore, heavily

weighted in the total results of the survey. For some items, however, data from areas outside of Fargo are presented separately in order to counteract this problem.

There is yet another problem with the sampling procedure. Although the sample size was chosen as a percentage based on the number of households in the region, the number of questionnaires sent out to each area or community was based on the population of that area or community. The reason for this inconsistency is that it is very difficult to find a detailed breakdown on the number of households in each area in the region where it is relatively easy to get such a breakdown on population. This does not serve to be too great of a problem, however, if one can make the assumption that the number of households in the various areas are of roughly equal proportion to the various populations.

Finally, the respondents must be examined in relation to the original sample and the population. As was stated before, only 511 useable responses were received out of 1845 questionnaires sent.

Table 1 shows the population of each county as a percentage of the region's population, and the representation of these counties as a percentage of the sample. This will give us an idea of how close we came to getting a sample which reflects the population distribution of the region.

TABLE I

County	County Population	% of Region	Number of County in Sample	% of Total Sample
Cass	73,653	62.4	283	55.4
Ransom	7,102	6.0	29	5.7
Richland	18,089	15.3	60	11.7
Sargent	5,937	5.0	25	4.9
Steele	3,749	3.2	15	2.9
Traill	9,571	8.1	35	6.8
	118,101	100	447	87.4
		No Response	64	12.5
			511	99.9

The smaller counties of Ransom, Sargent, and Steele are all within .3 of accurate representation in the sample. The larger counties of Cass, Richland, and Traill are somewhat under represented, but being most of the 12.5 percent who did not respond to the county question are probably from one of these three larger counties, the overall representation is probably quite accurate. Other factors seem fairly accurate as well. Fargo has 45.2 percent of the region's population and constitutes 40.3 percent of the sample. Those cities with a population of 2,000 or more (Fargo, W. Fargo, Wahpeton, Lisbon, and Mayville) have 59.5 percent of the region's population, and they make up 55.0 percent of the survey. See Table 2.

TABLE 2

City	% of Region's Population	% of Sample
Fargo	45.2	40.3
Lisbon	1.8	3.1
Mayville	2.2	2.2
Wahpeton	6.0	4.7
West Fargo	4.4	4.7
Other places	40.4	31.7
	100	86.7
	No Response	13.4
		100.0

Respondents to the survey can be compared to the total population on the basis of age and education, but doing so poses some problems. First of all, age is difficult to compare since the survey deals with households rather than individuals. Secondly, education is difficult to compare because census data does not indicate educational attainment for persons under 25 years of age. These factors should be kept in mind when looking at tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 3

Age	Population %	Survey %
16-19	13.4	.8
20-24	13.2	8.8
25-34	14.6	26.0
35-44	14.8	14.7
45-54	14.1	15.1
55-64	13.0	11.4
65+	16.8	11.5
No Response	-	11.7
	99.9	100

TABLE 4

Grades Completed	Population (over25)%	Survey (Total)%
8 or less	31.1	7.4
9-11	10.7	3.9
12	29.7	24.5
13-15	17.4	24.7
16 or over	11.1	30.7
No Response	-	8.8
	100	100

Although the survey figures do show disproportionately heavy numbers in the 25-34 year age bracket, the median ages of the population and the sample are quite close - both between 40 and 43 years. The education figures from the sample turned out to be

surprisingly high, however. The median education on the sample was over 13, where in the general population it is less than 12. This discrepancy is somewhat expected, however, because the census data does not take into account the many under 25 year old students and graduates who attend or have attended one of the 10 post-secondary education institutions which are within commuting distance in our region.

Summary - The findings of the Library Mail Survey are based on 511 responses to 1845 questionnaires sent to households in the Lake Agassiz Region. Data was gathered on information sources used, library use, library services desired, attitudes toward library services, and socio-economic characteristics. In analyzing the data presented, one must be cautious for the following reasons: 1) The sample size is quite small, 1.4 percent of the region's population. 2) The sampling technique was something less than scientific in that the questionnaires were sent out to various areas on the basis of population even though the sample size was based on number of households. 3) The age breakdown of the sample is not quite representative of the whole population and 4) The sample was generally much more educated than is the population from which it came. With these limitations in mind, we can now go on to the presentation of the mail survey findings.

FINDINGS OF THE MAIL SURVEY

The findings of the mail survey will be presented under five headings:

1) Information sources used.
2) Library use and the library user.
3) The non-user.
4) Library services desired.
5) Financing and organization of library service.

Information Sources Used by Residents of the Lake Agassiz Region

In the initial planning for the survey, it was intended that a study be made of the sources that the people use for information. The library was to be considered as just one possible source among many. It was hoped that such an approach could give a true picture of the relative importance of the library as a source of information. This approach posed a problem, however, because the questionnaire that was mailed out was labled as a "Library Questionnaire", thus placing more emphasis on the library then was originally intended. Be that as it may, the attempt to establish the importance of the library as an information source, in relation to other possible sources, was made by asking respondents to indicate how frequently they use thirteen potential information sources. The results are shown in Table 5 where sources are ranked by frequency of use. Rank was determined by computing the mean of the four use-frequency categories for each item.

TABLE 5

Rank	Source	Weekly %	Monthly %	Yearly %	Never %	No Response %	Write In %	Mean
1	Newspaper	83.4	3.1	1.4	2.0	3.5	6.7	1.131
2	Television	85.1	2.2	1.6	2.5	5.5	3.1	1.141
3	Radio	80.6	2.4	.8	3.9	7.4	1.6	1.172
4	Friends	69.3	5.9	2.5	3.7	16.1	2.5	1.272
5	Magazines	52.8	30.1	2.4	3.3	3.9	7.4	1.506
6	Books in Home	44.8	22.1	8.6	6.3	15.9	2.4	1.711
7	Church	40.1	18.0	10.0	15.1	15.3	1.6	2.000
8	Library	19.2	27.6	19.4	16.4	15.7	1.8	2.400
9	Experts	14.3	24.5	27.8	11.6	20.4	1.6	2.469
10	Book Stores	10.0	28.0	24.3	15.3	20.5	1.9	2.578
11	Book Clubs	2.9	17.2	4.9	49.9	24.7	.4	3.358
12	County Agents	2.2	7.6	20.6	43.3	24.9	1.5	3.426
13	Home Extention Agents	2.9	7.6	15.5	47.2	25.8	1.0	3.460
	Others	1.8	.4	.2	2.9	93.5	1.2	

Newspapers, television and radio were by far the most frequently used information sources with over 80% of the respondents using them at least weekly. Friends, magazines, books in home, and church were next in order with a substantial majority using them at least monthly. The next grouping was library, experts, and bookstores, in that order, each having well over 1/3 of the sample using them at least monthly. Trailing the field were book clubs, county agents and home extention agents, none of which showed a very substantial amount of frequent usage.

The library was the eighth ranked source, slightly below the middle of the scale. The library was used at least weekly by 19 percent of the sample, and at least monthly by 47 percent. Of the remaining 53 percent, 19 percent said they only used the library yearly and 16 percent said that they never use it at all. The remaining 18 percent either wrote in an uncoded answer or did not respond at all. Most of the 16 percent that did not respond, however, probably would fall into the "never" catagory, as many respondents seemed to rank only those sources which they used. So if one can make the assumption that monthly usage is frequent usage, then library use can be generally described as frequent for 47 percent of the sample, and infrequent or non-existent for 52 percent of the sample.

Since the county agent and the home extention agent are likely to have more importance among the more rural element of the population, it was thought possible that the rankings of information sources might differ between the urban and rural groups. The comparative rankings of respondents from towns and cities of 2,000 or more population were checked, those from the rural areas: The results are given in Table 6.

TABLE 6

Sources of Information Used, Ranked by Residence

Urban (2,000 or more population)	Rural (all others)
1. Television	1. Newspapers
2. Newspapers	2. Television
3. Radio	3. Radio
4. Friends	4. Friends
5. Magazines	5. Magazines
6. Books in Home	6. Books in Home
7. Church	7. Church
8. Library	8. Experts
9. Experts	9. Library
10. Book Stores	10. Book Stores
11. Book Clubs	11. County Agents
12. County Agents	12. Home Extention Agents
13. Home Extention Agents	13. Book Clubs

1. Cities of 2,000 or more population: Fargo, West Fargo, Wahpeton, Lisbon and Mayville

As one can see there doesn't seem to be very many strong differences to speak of. Items 1-7 are virtually identical in both groups. The reverse order of the first two items holds little significance because the two were very nearly tied in both groups. The only real differences appear at the lower end of the order. The rural segment seems to use the library and book clubs slightly less, while using county and home extention agents slightly more than the urban segment.

Library Use and the Library User

Frequency of Library Use - The first question served only to rank the library with other sources of information by the very general frequency of use, and to separate those who make some use of the library from those who never use it at all. To provide more specific information on library use, respondents were asked to indicate how many times they use the library per year. The results from the entire sample are shown in Table 7.

TABLE 7

Annual Library Use

Frequency	%
More than 20 times per year	21.1
11-20 times a year	15.7
4-10 times a year	13.1
1-3 times a year	12.3
Less than once a year	15.1
No response and uncoded write-ins	22.7
	100.0

Number of cases: 511

About 50 percent of the respondents said they used the library 4 or more times a year; 12 percent said they used it 1-3 times per year; and 15 percent said that they do not even use the library once a year. About 13 percent did not respond to the question, and we can probably assume that most of these are not library users.

Of the 10 percent who wrote in responses that were not numerical, 3 percent said they used the library often, 2 percent said they use the library seldom, and 5 percent wrote in uncodeable or unusable answers. For purposes of later analysis, we will classify as library users the 53 percent who use the library frequently or 4 or more times a year; and we will classify as non-users the 42 percent who use the library seldom or 3 times or less per year, and those who didn't respond to the question as well.

Types of Libraries Used - Residents of the region have access to more than one type of library, and respondents were asked to indicate what types of libraries they use. The results of this question are shown in Table 8. More than one response was permitted on this question.

TABLE 8

Types of Libraries Ranked by Frequency of Use

Type of Library	%
City Public	59.7
School	30.3
Church	25.4
Bookmobile	6.9
Professional	6.3
College	6.1
State	5.7
County	1.8

The only real significant use seems to occur in the top three - city, school and church libraries. The city library is not surprising because the survey is heavily weighted toward Fargo, and most library users who live in Fargo use the public library there. The heavy use of school libraries is somewhat surprising, however, but this may be explained by the fact that many respondents were answering for their school age children. The church library also seems to have a significant amount of use.

Bookmobile use is low, possibly because the City of Fargo has the only bookmobile operation, and it operates as a part of the Fargo Public Library. College library use is low because only 5 percent of the respondents identified themselves as students. Use of the State Library is low possibly either because the region's residents feel that the eleven city libraries provide adequate service, or perhaps because they are not familiar with how to go about using the State Library. And it is understandable that county library use is low, considering that none of the eleven public libraries in the region are identified as a county library. Those who responded that they use a county library must have been confusing one of the city libraries as a county library.

Place of Residence and Types of Libraries - Where one lives may have something to do with what type of library one uses. Therefore, type of libraries used were cross-checked against urban and rural residence. The results are shown in Table 9.

TABLE 9

Types Of Libraries Used by Place of Residence

Urban (cities of 2,000 or more population)		Rural (all others)	
1. City	73.6%	1. City	39.5%
2. College	41.1%	2. School	38.4%
3. Church	24.9%	3. Church	27.7%
4. School	24.2%	4. State	8.5%
5. Professional	13.6%	5. College	6.2%
6. Bookmobile	7.9%	6. Bookmobile	4.0%
7. State	3.0%	7. County	3.4%
8. County	.8%	8. Professional	2.3%

The city library ranks first from both urban and rural residents. Urban residents do, however, use the city library with much more relative frequency. After number one, the rankings vary quite a bit. College and professional libraries are ranked relatively higher among urban residents, and school and the state library are ranked relatively higher by rural residents. In relative percentages, the city, college, professional and bookmobile libraries are used more by urban than rural residents, and conversely, the state library, as well as school, church and county libraries are used more by rural than urban residents. The only thing that is very surprising about these usage patterns is that the bookmobile is used more by urban residents. But as was stated before, this is explained by the fact that the City of Fargo has the only bookmobile in operation in the region.

Method of Use - Since there are a variety of ways to gain access to a library today, a question was asked of the sample to determine which means of access were most common. The respondents were free to chose more than one of the five possible responses given in the questionnaire. The results are shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10

Ways in Which Libraries Are Used

Form of Use	%
In person	78.1
By telephone	8.6
By mail	0
Bookmobile	0
Other	1.4

In person use was checked by the vast majority of respondents. The only other form of use that was checked by any significant number was"by telephone". Since the question asked of respondents was: "In what way do you usually use a library?", the results do not mean that no one uses the library by mail or through a bookmobile, they simply show that these are not the usual forms of use for any of the respondents.

Library Users and Variables Related to Library Use - In this section there will be an attempt to present a partial profile of the library user. The following variables were selected for cross-tabulation with library use:

1) Distance from library, and residence.

2) Age.

3) Education.

4) Occupation.

The first two variables, distance and residence, are not personal traits, but they may determine a person's access to and use of the library to some extent. The three socio-economic variables are separately cross-checked with library use to determine if there is an association between them.

Distance from the Library, and Residence - Respondents are classified in various distance categories in Table 11.

TABLE 11

Distance in Miles from Nearest Library or Bookmobile Stop

Distance in Miles	%
One mile or less	38.6
2-5 Miles	23.7
6-10 Miles	5.5
11-20 Miles	9.2
Over 20 Miles	9.4
Do Not Know	8.0
No Response	5.7
	100.1

* More than 100% because of rounding

As can be seen, 62% of the total live within five miles of a library outlet. Of the remaining 38%, about 19% live over ten miles away from a library, 8% do not know where the nearest library is, and

nearly 6% did not respond to the question.

Since most urban residents are likely to live fairly close to a library, the distance from a library or bookmobile stop was broke down by urban and rural categories to see how rural residents compared. (Table 12).

TABLE 12

Distance Compared to Urban and Rural

Distance	Urban % (Population 2,000 or more	Rural % (All Other)
1 Mile or Less	50.8	25.6
2-5 Miles	37.1	5.8
6-10 Miles	4.0	9.3
11-20 Miles	.4	23.8
Over 20 Miles	0	25.6
Don't Know	7.7	9.9
Total Percent	100.0	100.0
Total Number of Responses	248	172

Only 31% of the rural residents lived within five miles of a library outlet, compared to nearly 88% of the urban residents. On the other hand, nearly 50% of the rural residents live more than ten miles from a library, while only .4% of the urban residents said they lived that far from one.

Distance from a library, one would think, would be a very important factor determining library use. To find out if this was true for the sample, distance from library was cross-checked against library use. The results are shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13

Frequency of Use Compared to Distance

Frequency	1 Mile or Less	2-5 Miles	6-10 Miles	11-20 Miles	Over 20 Miles	Don't Know How Far
Less than Once a Year	13.5	3.8	23.8	25.7	42.9	63.3
1-3 Times	12.2	14.4	14.3	22.9	34.3	13.3
4-10 Times	19.8	21.2	14.3	5.7	11.4	10.0
11-20 Times	19.2	30.8	19.0	20.0	11.4	0
Over 20 Times	35.3	29.8	28.6	25.7	0	13.4
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Response	156	104	21	35	35	30

The table seems to bear out what one would expect - library use is greater by those who live nearer to libraries. Those who live within 5 miles of a library have well over 50% using the library at least 10 times per year. After that, it drops to the point that we have only 11% of those who live over 20 miles away using the library 10 times or more per year. Generally, however, library use seems to be fairly frequent for all of those who live within reasonable distance from a library. When one excludes those who live over 20 miles away from a library as well as those who do not know where the nearest library is, one finds these statistics. Nearly 88% of those who live within 20 miles said they use the library to some extent. Of this group, almost 32% said they use the library more than 20 times per year, about 55% said they use it over 10 times per year, and 74% said they use it 4 times or more per year.

Age and Library Use - The questionnaires were answered primarily by adults and heads of households, so those below the age of 21, traditionally the heaviest users of libraries, are not very strongly represented in the sample. Be that as it may, age was cross-checked against library use, and the results are shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14

Age and Library Use

Age	Less Than Once a Year	1-3 Times	4-10 Times	11-20 Times	Over 20 Times	Total %	Total Response
15-20	20.0%	20.0%	10.0%	0%	50.0%	100	10
21-25	5.9	17.6	23.5	21.6	41.4	100	51
26-35	13.3	16.8	18.6	22.1	29.2	100	113
36-45	15.5	19.0	6.9	17.2	41.4	100	58
46-55	28.3	15.0	13.3	26.7	11.7	100	68
Over 55	34.3	11.4	18.6	20.0	15.7	100	70

The only real strong general trend that seems to emerge from this table is that there appears to be somewhat of a dividing line between those under and those over 45 years of age. In all age groups under 45 there is less than ½ of the respondents who use the library never, or less than once a year. Conversely, of those age groups over 45, between 28 and 34 percent use the library never, or less than once a year. At the other end of the scale, the percentage of those who use the library 20 or more times a year seems relatively heavy in the age groups under 45 years, and relatively light in the age groups over 45. Library use seems to be heaviest in the 21-25 year age group; and lightest in the over 55 year age group.

Education and Library Use - One would guess that education would have a strong association with library use. This held true for those surveyed as is shown in Table 15

TABLE 15

Education and Library Use

Last Grade Completed	Less Than Once a Year	1-3 Times	4-10 Times	11-20 Times	Over 20 Times	Total %	Total Response
8 or less	41.7	25.0	16.7	8.3	8.3	100	24
9-11	46.7	13.3	6.7	13.3	20.0	100	15
12	28.9	15.5	13.4	20.6	21.6	100	97
13-15	19.6	20.6	19.6	18.6	21.6	100	97
16 or over	6.6	10.9	18.2	26.3	38.0	100	137

There is a definite increase in frequent use as education increases. While only 36% of those with less than a high school education went to the library over four times per year, 56% of those with high school and 73% of those with post-high school educations said that they visited a library that frequently. The group with 16 or more years of education were by far the most frequent library users. This group had fewer than 7% who said that they used the library never or less than once per year, and they had 38% who said that they used the library over 20 times per year. 82.5% of the highest education group, compared to 33.3% of the lowest education group, use the library 4 or more times per year.

Occupation and Library Use - The results of the occupation vs. use frequency cross check are shown in Table 16.

TABLE 16

Occupation and Library Use

Occupation	Less Than Once a Year	1-3 Times	4-10 Times	11-20 Times	Over 20 Times	Total %	Total Response
Agriculture	37.3	23.5	9.8	17.6	11.8	100	51
Business	26.3	5.5	15.8	36.8	15.8	100	19
Education	5.7	7.5	7.5	20.8	58.5	100	53
Manufacturing & Construction	25.9	33.3	18.5	11.1	11.1	99.9	27
Professional & Services	11.3	15.5	29.6	21.1	22.5	100	71
Sales	9.5	23.8	23.8	23.8	19.1	100	21
Transportation/ Communication/ Utilities	27.2	18.2	13.6	22.7	18.2	99.9	22
No Paid Employment (Housewife, Student, Retired)	19.0	9.5	18.1	21.9	31.4	99.9	105
Uncategorized Occupations	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	100.1	6

Those in education occupations are far and away the most frequent users of libraries. In this group, nearly 60% said that they use the library more than 20 times per year, and nearly 87% said they use the library four or more times a year. The "Education" category was followed by the "Professional and Services" and "No paid Employment" categories, both of which had over 70% using the library four or more times per year. The "No Paid Employment" category ranked so high, possibly because it included students, and also because it is comprised of people who are not working, and therefore have more free time to utilize libraries. The lower end of the scale was

occupied by the blue collar types of occupations. Transportation/ communications and utilities, manufacturing and construction, and agriculture had only 55, 41 and 39 percent respectively using the library four or more times a year. The middle range consisted of the "Sales" and "Business" categories with 67 and 68 percent being four or more times per year users.

Marital Status and Library Use - The results of a cross-check between marital status vs. library use is shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17

Marital Status and Library Use

Use of Library	Married	Unmarried
Less Than Once a Year	18.2%	23.5%
1-3 Times	17.2	11.2
4-10 Times	14.0	23.5
11-20 Times	22.6	16.3
Over 20 Times	28.0	25.5
Total %	100	100
Total Response	279	98

Nothing very conclusive comes out of this cross-tabulation. Married respondents were slightly more frequent users of libraries, but the difference does not seem to be very significant.

Summary - As was stated before, we will consider as library users that portion of the sample which uses the library four or more times per year. A summary of users vs. non-users, measured against the other variables considered, is presented graphically in Table 18.

TABLE 18

User vs. Non-user of Public Libraries

Age	User%	Non-user%	Total
15-20	60.0	40.0	100
21-25	76.5	23.5	100
26-35	69.9	30.1	100
36-45	65.5	34.5	100
46-55	56.7	43.3	100
Over 55	54.3	45.7	100
Education:			
8 or less	33.3	66.7	100
9-11	40.0	60.0	100
12	55.6	44.4	100
13-15	59.8	40.2	100
16 or over	82.5	17.5	100
Marital Status:			
Married	64.6	35.4	100
Unmarried	65.3	34.7	100
Where Do You Live:			
Urban	74.6	25.4	100
Rural	44.1	55.9	100

	User%	Non-user%	Total
Occupation:			
Agriculture	39.2	60.8	100
Business	68.4	31.6	100
Education	85.8	14.2	100
Manufacturing & Construction	40.7	59.2	99.9*
Professional Services	73.2	26.8	100
Sales	66.7	33.3	100
Transportation/ Communications/ Utilities	54.5	45.4	99.9*
No Paid Employment (Housewife, Student, Retired)	71.4	28.5	99.9*
Uncategorized Occupation	50.0	50.0	100

*Does not equal 100 because of rounding

The variables in the previous table cannot be brought together to form an overall profile because each of the variables were considered separately. What the table does show us, however, is that there seems to be a definite link between library use and age, education, location of residence and occupation. Such a strong link does not seem to exist between library use and marital status.

The Non-user and Reasons for Non-use

Besides attempting to determine patterns of library use, one question on the survey was designed to determine reasons for non-use. Respondents were asked to indicate reasons that they do not use the library more frequently. The results of this question are displayed in Table 19.

TABLE 19

Reasons for Not Using Libraries More Frequently

Rank	Reasons	% Citing
1	Buy the books and magazines I want	52.6
2	Borrow material from friends	23.1
3	Library is too far away	20.2
4	Library hours too inconvenient	11.0
5	Library does not have what I want	10.6
	Others	16.3

The reason most frequently checked by far was that the respondents buy whatever materials they want themselves. The second ranking reason was that they borrow material they want from friends. This indicates that a majority of the respondents quite often get their reading material from sources other than a library.

The last three ranked reasons are all comments specifically about libraries. The most frequently checked one of these is "library is too far away" with a 20% response. Following this, in order, are comments about inconvenient hours and lack of materials with about 11% each.

The above data seems to tell us that there is no great dissatisfaction with library service among the sample, possibly because interest in library service is not very great. It appears that most people do not use the library more frequently because they would just as soon get reading materials from other sources.

Future Use and Services Desired

Future Use - A question was asked of the sample as to whether they planned to use a library in the future. The results are shown in Table 20.

TABLE 20

Do You Plan To Use The Library in The Future?

Yes	No%	No Response%
73.2	17.0	9.8

It can be seen, nearly 3/4 of the sample said that they did plan to make some use of the library in the future. The 17% who said that they did not, almost matches the number who presently use the library less than once per year.

Future plans were also matched against other variables as shown in Tables 21&22.

TABLE 21

Future Use vs. Age

Plan to Use?	15-20%	21-25%	26-35%	36-45%	46-55%	Over 55%
Yes	100.0	90.9	86.8	81.9	77.3	70.4
No	0	9.1	13.2	18.1	22.7	29.6
Total%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Response	9	55	114	72	66	98

TABLE 22

Future Use vs. Residence

Plan to Use?	Urban%	Rural%
Yes	87.9	71.5
No	12.1	28.5
Total%	100.0	100.0
Total Response	239	158

Apparently, there seems to be no real strong intent by any group not to use the library in the future, as at least 70% of any group checked anticipated some future use. Anticipated future use does gradually decrease as age increases, however, and there also is a greater intent among urban residents than rural to make some use of a library in the future.

Service Best Suited to Needs - When respondents were asked what type of services were best suited to their needs, the results shown in Table 23 were acquired. More than one response was allowed on this question.

TABLE 23

Type of Library Service Most Suited to Respondents Need

Rank	Type	%
1	A well-stocked library close enough to to visit conveniently	49.1
2	None, not interestd	11.9
3	Mail order service	8.8
4	Bookmobile which makes monthly stops	6.7

The only real significant response was "a well-stocked library" with nearly half of the respondents checking it. The other three choices had only a 7-12% response rate. It is interesting to note that those who were not interested in any type of library service ranked higher than those interested in either a mail order or bookmobile service.

Services Desired - Sixteen possible library services, ranging from basic services that are now available in all the region's libraries to more sophisticated services which are available only in a few of North Dakota's largest libraries, were presented on the survey form. Respondents were asked to check any number of those services that they would use if available. The results are listed in order in Table 24.

TABLE 24

Materials and Services Which Would be Used if Available

Rank	Service	% Responding
1	Books and other publications that can be borrowed	48.3
2	A reference section to look up particular facts	39.7
3	Photocopy machines for public use	39.1
4	Phonograph records and tape recordings for loan	34.8
5	Films, filmstrips and slides that can be borrowed	34.1
6	Older magazines for reference use	26.4
7	Film projectors for loan	24.9
8	Newspapers from other communities and states	21.9
9	Typewriters for public use	19.0
10	Getting materials from other libraries	17.5
11	Meeting rooms for groups	16.8
12	Story hours for children	16.3
13	Framed pictures for loan	14.9
14	Toys and games for circulation	14.7
15	Music scored which can be borrowed	14.3
16	Books for people with poor eyesight	6.9

The most traditional use of a library, checking out books, ranked first as expected, with nearly a 50% response. Other traditional uses, such as reference materials, records and tapes, also ranked high as expected. Suprisingly, however, photocopy machines and films both ranked in the top five, each having more than a 1/3 response. This seems to indicate that such things are becoming much desired and expected library services.

Among other things which are quite commonly available in libraries, about 1/4 of the respondents said that they would use old magazines and film projectors, and between 16 and 22% said that they would use such things as newspapers, typewriters, interlibrary loan, meeting rooms, and story hours for children.

The least desired services were the least traditional and most specialized services. Framed pictures, toys and games, music scores, and large print books were all checked by less than 15% of the respondents.

Financing and Organization of Library Service

Seven questions were asked in the survey form concerning opinions on organizing and financing library services.

Financing - Libraries are presently financed primarily by local property taxes, with some receiving additional help from other governmental sources. To determine what sources the sample felt should be providing funds for library service, a list of nine possible sources was presented to them. The respondents were free to choose more than one alternative, and the results of the question are shown in rank order in Table 25.

TABLE 25

Funding Source for Public Library Service

Rank	Source	% Respondents
1	State Government	42.5
2	County Government	41.1
3	City Government	38.0
4	Membership fees from users	34.3
5	Federal government	30.5
6	School district	23.7
7	Library fund drives	22.1
8	United Fund, Community Chest, etc.	16.3
9	No opinion	10.4
	Other	2.4

Government, in general, seemed to be the preferred source of library funding with state, county and city government being the top three choices and federal government getting the fifth choice. Many of the respondents checked more than one of the government choices suggesting that a combination of government sources be used. Many respondents also felt that individuals should bear some responsibility for the cost of libraries, as "membership fees from users" was ranked fourth with a 34% response. School districts and various fund drives were ranked relatively low as funding sources, with response rates of between 16 and 24 percent.

All of the libraries in the Lake Agassiz Region are city libraries. Although most of them are pretty much open to wide area service, they are primarily for the use of city residents. We asked respondents to mark on a scale of one to fifteen how they felt about rural residents

using community libraries free of charge, knowing that such libraries are supported by local property taxes. As presented in Table 26, the first five positions on the scale were considered positive responses, the middle five positions were considered neutral responses, and the final five positions were considered negative responses.

TABLE 26

Opinions Concerning Free Rural Use of City Libraries

Positive	31.9
Neutral	20.2
Negative	34.8
No response	13.1
Total %	100.0
Total	511

The scale was weighted somewhat toward the negative with about 35% feeling that rural residents should not be able to use city libraries free of charge. 32% felt that rural residents should be able to have free use of the libraries, and 33% either did not respond or else indicated no real strong feelings either way.

When the same data was broken down by urban and rural residents, a somewhat different picture emerges as is shown in Table 27.

TABLE 27

Free Rural Use by Residence

	Urban %	Rural %
Positive	33.0	46.9
Neutral	23.8	22.1
Negative	43.3	31.0
Total %	100.1*	100.0
Total Response	261	145

*Does not equal 100 because of rounding

As was expected, rural residents are more positive toward the idea of free rural library use than are urban residents. It is still interesting to note, however, that less than half of the rural residents gave a strong indication that they favor free library use for themselves. This is explained somewhat by the fact that some of the people that we are considering as rural in this study are from small towns which have a library of their own.

Respondents were asked another question dealing with finances. The question was whether they were in favor of a county levy of not more than 2 mills for library services. The response was on a scale of one to fifteen as in the previous question, and the results are shown in Table 28.

TABLE 28

Opinions Concerning a Tax Levy for Library Service

	%
Positive	34.6
Neutral	21.5
Negative	28.0
No response	15.9
Total %	100.0
Total number considered	511

The scale was weighted toward the positive with 35% saying that they favored a county tax. 37% either did not respond or voiced no strong opinion either way, and 28% said that they definitely did not favor such a tax.

Organization - Many communities in North Dakota are too small to support adequate library services. Still others are even so small that they cannot afford to support any library services at all. There are several ideas floating around on how best to extend the best possible service to the greatest number of people. Four of these ideas were given to the sample for their evaluation. These ideas were: 1) Placing bookmobiles in small communities, 2) Combining school and public libraries in small communities, 3) Agreements between neighboring city and county libraries, and 4) Development of several area libraries throughout the state which would lend books to community libraries and give service to people who before didn't have any. Respondents were asked to rate their opinions of these ideas on a 1-15 scale, as in previous questions, and the results are shown in Tables 29-32.

TABLE 29

Opinions on Placing Bookmobiles in Small Communities

	%
Positive	64.2
Neutral	13.1
Negative	12.5
No response	10.2
Total %	100.0
Total number considered	511

TABLE 30

Opinions on Combining School and Public Libraries in Small Communities

	%
Positive	63.8
Neutral	13.7
Negative	13.3
No response	9.2
Total %	100.0
Total number considered	511

TABLE 31

Opinions on Development of Several Area Library Centers

	%
Positive	58.1
Neutral	19.6
Negative	10.0
No response	12.3
Total %	100.0
Total number considered	511

TABLE 32

Opinions on Agreements Between Neighboring City or County Libraries

	%
Positive	57.7
Neutral	19.0
Negative	9.8
No response	13.5
Total %	100.0
Total number considered	511

Attitudes seemed to be favorable on all of the above suggestions. Each of the ideas received well over 50% strongly positive responses, and none of the ideas received more than a 13% negative response.

Placing bookmobiles in small communities received the highest positive response with 64% saying they would strongly favor such action. About 13% indicated that they were strongly opposed to such action. Another 13% showed no strong feelings either way, and 10% did not respond.

Next was the question of whether the respondents favored combining school and public libraries in small communities. The results were nearly identical to those of the bookmobile question. Just under 64% indicated that they were strongly in favor and about 13% said that they were strongly opposed. About 14% were somewhere in the middle and 9% did not respond.

On the matter of being for or against area library centers, 58% gave a definite positive reaction, and 10% were opposed. Nearly 20% had no strong opinion and about 12% did not respond.

Finally was the question on neighboring library cooperative agreements. The results were about the same as those of the area library centers question. Nearly 58% responded that they definitely felt that better library service would result from agreements between neighboring libraries. About 10% strongly indicated that they did not feel that such agreements would help. 19% were somewhat neutral on the question, and 13.5% did not respond.

USER SURVEY

Introduction

The purpose of the User Survey was to determine several things about those who actually make use of library services. Some of the things to be determined were 1) the socio-economic make-up of library users, 2) different types of libraries used, 3) frequency of useage, 4) reasons for going to libraries and use made while there, 5) ability of users to find what they are looking for at their libraries, and 6) users general attitudes regarding the environment, hours, arrangement of materials and helpfulness of staff at their libraries.

Methodology

Because we wanted only those who actually use libraries to respond, the survey was conducted within the libraries during operating hours.

The Sample - In the smaller libraries, an effort was made to get a 100 percent sample of all users age 15 years or over. These were considered as adult users. Survey forms were left with the librarians with instructions to hand them out to every adult user who entered the library. Librarians were also asked to instruct respondents to fill out the forms while they were at the library and to turn them in before they left.

Survey forms were to be handed out and collected by each librarian for one full library week. The total number collected during that time were then forwarded to the Lake Agassiz Regional Council for processing.

The Fargo Public Library is the only library where a 100 percent sample was not attempted. Instead, the staff there was instructed to randomly hand out and collect approximately 30 survey forms per day for the six days in their library week. This was done in order to keep the volume down to more easily manageable proportions. All other procedures were the same at the Fargo Library as they were at the other smaller libraries.

The Instrument - The User Survey form was a questionnaire of 22 items covering those general topics which are listed in the introductory paragraph of this section. Most of the items only required the respondents to check listed responses, but there were a few questions dealing with location of residence and general comments which required or made available the opportunity to write in answers. (The User Survey Questionnaire is reproduced in the Appendix).

As was the Mail Out Questionnaire, the User Survey Form was developed during the spring and summer months of 1974. The libraries in the Lake Agassiz Region were not actually surveyed, however, until late summer and early fall of 1975. The process of running a one week survey in each of the eleven public libraries was spread out over a period of-from two to three months.

Data Tabulation and Analysis - A coding manual was developed (see Appendix No. 3) to facilitate computerization of the data. Using the coding manual, responses were transferred to coding sheets from which IBM cards were punched.

Frequency tabulations were prepared for each item on the questionnaire and several cross-tabulations were made. Many of

these tabulations will be discussed in detail in the presentation of findings.

The development of the coding manual and the actual coding of the data was done by the Lake Agassiz Regional Council staff, and the computerization of the coded material was done at State Central Data Processing Center.

Findings of the User Survey

The findings of the User Survey will be presented under five headings:

1) Who is using libraries.
2) How much libraries are being used.
3) Reasons for library use.
4) Types of libraries and services being used.
5) Attitudes of library users.

Who Are Using Libraries

A very general picture of the make-up of those who are actually using libraries can be conceptualized by looking at the following Tables 1-7.

TABLE 1

Sex

	%
Male	24.0
Female	74.0
No Response	2.0
Total	100

TABLE 2

Marital Status

	%
Married	62.9
Single	29.3
Widowed	4.0
Divorced	1.8
No Response	2.0
Total	100

TABLE 3

Age

	%
15-20 years	23.3
21-25	10.4
26-35	26.2
36-45	15.6
46-55	8.7
56-65	6.4
Over 65	7.8
No Response	1.6
Total	100

TABLE 4

Education

Last Grade Completed	%
8 years or less	3.3
9-11 years	14.0
12 years	28.2
13-15 years	22.7
16 years or over	29.3
No Response	2.4
Total	99.9*

* Does not equal 100 because of rounding

TABLE 5

Occupation

	%
Housewife	37.6
Student	19.8
Professional Services	12.4
Education	7.8
Retired	5.3
Sales	3.8
Business	2.9
Transportation/Communications/ Utilities	1.6
Agriculture	1.3
Manufacturing & Construction	.9
Miscellaneous	1.1
No Response	5.5
Total	100

TABLE 6

Location of Residence

	%
Urban (cities of 2000 population or more)	63.1
Rural (cities less than 2000 population)	36.9
Total	100

TABLE 7

Distance from Library to Home

	%
One mile or less	53.3
2-5 miles	28.7
6-10 miles	5.8
11-20 miles	7.6
20 or more miles	4.0
No Response	.6
Total	100

A complete library user profile cannot be drawn from the information in the previous Tables because each of the variables were computed separately. It is, never-the-less, interesting to look at how each variable relates to library use.

In Table 1 we see that the vast majority of the people using the libraries were female with nearly 3/4 of the respondents checking that response. The library users we surveyed were also predominately married. Table 2 shows nearly a 2/3 - 1/3 ratio between married and unmarried respondents.

Tables 3 and 4 show that the library users are generally young and highly educated as well. Sixty percent of the total were 35 years old or younger and over 1/3 of the total were under 26 years of age. This amounts to a fairly strong leaning towards youth when one considers that the many library users under 15 years of age were not even surveyed.

As was mentioned before, the users we surveyed were also much more highly educated than is the general population of the region. Fully 80% of the users had at least a high school education. Fifty-two percent had at least some post-secondary education, and nearly 30 percent had attended four or more years of college.

Table 5 shows us that "housewife" was the leading occupation of all of those surveyed. The 38 percent housewife response is not too surprising when one remembers that nearly 3/4 of the respondents were women. When housewife is combined with the other non-paid occupation categories (student - 19.8% and retired - 5.3%) we find that this group accounts for nearly 63 percent of the total. This seems to indicate that those who probably have more free time during the day are more prone to make use of the library.

After the non-employed group, the second most numerous group of users seems to be those who are employed in basically white collar types of occupations. This group consists of those who are in professions and services, education, sales and business, and they account for approximately 27 percent of the total.

The least numerous users were those in the more or less blue collar occupations of transportation, communications, utilities, agriculture, manufacturing and construction. This group accounted for only about 4 percent of the total.

Tables 6 and 7 deal with where the people who use libraries live. We find that a strong majority of the users (63.1%) come from our more urban areas. We also find that not many of our users travel any great distance to use the library. Over half of the users live within a mile of the library they are visiting, and fully 82 percent live within five miles. On the other end, only 4 percent traveled 20 or more miles to visit the library, and only about 17 percent traveled more than five miles.

Summary - The above data that we have just looked at tells us several things about the library users in our region; it tells us that a vast majority are women, they are younger and more highly educated than average, that most are not employed or else have white collar occupations, and that most live in our more urban areas and have a library relatively close to where they live.

How Much Libraries Are Being Used

Two questions on the survey form dealt with the extent of library use. One asked how frequently the respondent used the library and the other asked the respondent's length of stay. The total response rate for these two questions are shown in Tables 8 and 9.

TABLE 8

How Often Do You Come To The Library?

Frequency	%
More than 3 times a month	32.4
1 - 3 times a month	48.9
Less than once a month	17.6
No Response	1.1
Total	100

TABLE 9

Approximate Length of Stay

Length	%
1/4 hour or less	25.6
1/4 to 1/2 hour	33.1
1/2 to 1 hour	26.2
1-2 hours	8.9
More than 2 hours	4.9
No Response	1.3
Total	100

Table 8 shows that most library users are fairly frequent users. Nearly 1/3 said that they use the library over 3 times a month, and over 81 percent said they are at least once a month users. It appears that their visits are not usually very long, however, as nearly 60 percent of those surveyed said that their length of stay was less than 1/2 hour. Twenty-six percent said that they stayed between 30 and 60 minutes, and only about 13 percent said that they spent more than an hour at the library.

Some libraries are used more frequently than others. Table 10 shows how frequently respondents from the libraries in our five largest cities claimed to use the library. Those responses from the remaining six libraries in our region are lumped together in the "other " category.

TABLE 10

Name of Library Vs. How Often Do You Come To The Library

City	% Responding More Than 3 Times Per Month	% Responding 1 to 3 Times Per Month	% Responding Less Than Once Per Month
Fargo	36.7	47.3	16.0
West Fargo	15.8	64.9	19.3
Lisbon	35.8	49.3	14.9
Wahpeton	45.5	45.5	9.1
Mayville	15.0	45.0	40.0
Cities of less than 2,000	33.3	46.5	20.2

As can be seen above, Leach Public Library in Wahpeton has the greatest percentage of frequent users with 91 percent saying that they use the library at least once a month. The Mayville Library has the most infrequent users with 40 percent of their respondents saying that they use the library less than once a month. Percentages of responses from library users were all fairly close, with between 80 and 85 percent of the respondents claiming at least monthly useage.

Distance that one lives from a library would also be expected to affect frequency of use so these two variables were cross-tabulated as shown in Table 11.

TABLE 11

Approximate Distance of Library from Home Vs. How Often Do You Come to the Library

Distance	% Responding More Than 3 Times Per Month	% Responding 1 to 3 Times Per Month	% Responding Less Than Once Per Month
1 Mile or less	35.7	48.3	16.0
2 - 5 miles	31.3	51.6	17.2
6 -10 miles	26.9	57.7	15.4
11 - 20 miles	24.2	51.5	24.2
20 miles or more	33.3	38.9	27.8

The effect of distance from library upon frequency of use was suprisingly light. While 84 percent of those users who live a mile or less from a library claim to use the library at least monthly, this percentage decreased by only 12 percent for those who live 20 miles or more from the nearest library.

It is also to be expected that the amount one uses a library would be effected by such variables as ones location of residence, ones age and ones educational level. Therefore, these variables were cross-tabulated against frequency of useage and length of stay as shown in Tables 12 - 17.

TABLE 12

Location of Residence vs. How Often do You Come to the Library

Location*	% Responding More Than 3 Times Per Month	% Responding 1 to 3 Times Per Month	% Responding Less Than Once Per Month
Urban	33.7	50.0	16.3
Rural	31.3	48.5	20.2

TABLE 13

Location of Residence vs. Approximate Length of Stay

Location	% Staying 1/4 Hour or Less	% Staying 1/4-1/2 Hour	% Staying 1/2-1 Hour	% Staying 1-2 Hours	% Staying 2 Hours or More
Urban	18.7	35.9	27.8	12.3	5.3
Rural	38.7	29.4	24.4	3.1	4.4

* Urban - Those from towns of 2,000 population or more. (Fargo, West Fargo, Wahpeton, Mayville and Lisbon

Rural - All others

TABLE 14

Age of Respondent vs. How Often do You Come to the Library?

Years	% Responding More Than 3 Times Per Month	% Responding 1 to 3 Times Per Month	% Responding Less Than Once Per Month
15 - 20	27.2	39.8	33.0
21 - 25	44.7	29.8	25.5
26 - 35	31.4	58.5	10.2
36 - 45	30.9	55.9	13.2
46 - 55	25.6	59.0	15.4
56 & Over	41.3	52.4	6.3

TABLE 15

Age of Respondent vs. Approximate Length of Stay

Years	% Staying 1 Quarter Hour or Less	% Staying 1 Quarter To Half Hour	% Staying Half Hour to Hour	% Staying One to Two Hours	% Staying Two Hours & Over
15 - 20	16.5	25.2	26.2	20.4	11.7
21 - 25	19.1	27.7	31.9	12.8	8.5
26 - 35	29.7	33.1	32.2	4.2	0.8
36 - 45	27.1	48.6	18.6	4.3	1.4
46 - 55	35.9	33.3	25.6	5.1	0.0
56 & Over	29.7	35.9	23.4	4.7	6.3

TABLE 16

Last Grade Completed in School vs. How Often do You Come to the Library?

Years	% Responding More Than 3 Times Per Month	% Responding 1 to 3 Times Per Month	% Responding Less Than Once Per Month
8 or less	33.3	33.3	33.3
9 - 11	33.9	46.8	19.4
12	25.4	57.9	16.7
13 - 15	34.7	44.6	20.8
16 years & Over	37.7	48.5	13.8

TABLE 17

Last Grade Completed in School vs. Approximate Length of Stay

Years	% Staying 1/4 Hour Or Less	% Staying 1/4-1/2 Hours	% Staying 1/2-1 Hour	% Staying 1 - 2 Hours	% Staying 2 Hours Or More
8 or less	46.7	20.0	6.7	26.7	0
9 - 11	21.3	23.0	24.6	18.0	13.1
12	33.1	36.2	22.8	6.3	1.6
13 - 15	15.7	36.3	38.2	2.9	6.9
16 Years & Over	25.0	35.6	25.8	10.6	3.0

Suprisingly enough, Table 12 shows us that frequency of useage does not vary much between urban and rural residents. The two gave very nearly identical responses. Our rural respondents use the library just slightly less frequently than the urban with 20 percent rural compared to 16 percent urban saying that they are less than once a month users.

When considering length of stay, urban residents seem to spend somewhat more time in the library than rural residents, however. About 81 percent of the urban residents spend more than 15 minutes at the library, and over 45 percent expend their visits to more than one-half hour. This compares to only 61 percent over 15 minutes and 32 percent over one-half hour for rural residents. The longer visits by urban residents could probably be explained by the fact that our urban libraries have more services to offer.

The relationship of age to amount of library useage is somewhat complicated. When looking at the various age groups shown in Table 14, one notices that the 21 - 25 year old group has the highest percentage of persons who use the library very frequently

(more than 3 times per month). However, one also notices that the same age group has one of the highest infrequent, or less than once a month, use percentages. The oldest age groups (56 years of age and older) also has a relatively high percentage of very frequent users (41.3%) But unlike the younger users, this oldest age group has the lowest percentage of very infrequent use. Generally speaking, older users seem to be somewhat more frequent users. Those under age 26 have a fairly high percentage of frequent use, but they also have a quite high percentage of infrequent use. The users in the older age brackets also have a respectable amount of frequent use, they also show a very heavy amount of moderate use (1 to 3 times per month), and compared to the younger users they show much less infrequent use.

If younger people do not visit libraries as frequently as older people, it appears that they at least stay longer when they are there. The results of Table 15 show that the number of very short visits of 15 minutes or less are a bit greater among the older age groups than among those under age 26. Similarly, longer visits of an hour or more are significantly more common among the younger segment of the sample.

Education level does not appear to have a great effect on frequency of library use. Table 16 shows that somewhere near 1/4 and 1/3 of all education levels use the library quite frequently or more than 3 times per month. Those with 4 or more years of college use the library just slightly more frequently than the others at the other extreme, those with 8 or fewer years of schooling have a somewhat higher percentage of infrequent users. Exactly 1/3 of these least

educated respondents said that they use the library less than once per month. This compares to an infrequent use response rate of between 13 and 20 percent for all other education groups.

The education group which spends the most time in the library is that group with 9 to 11 years of education. They were the only group to show more than 50 percent staying for more than one-half hour. Next to them was the group which has completed between 13 and 15 years of school, with 48 percent saying that they stayed for more than one-half hour. This is probably explained by the fact that these two groups undoubtedly account for most of the students in the sample, and students are more prone to use the library for study, research and other time consuming purposes. All other education groups have a heavy majority who spent just a short period of time of 30 minutes or less in the library.

Summary - In our effort to determine how much libraries are being used, the following conclusions were reached: 1) Library users are generally quite frequent users. About 1/3 use the library more than 3 times per month, and over 80 percent use the library at least once per month.

2) Library users do not usually stay very long for each visit, however. Nearly 60 percent stay for less than one-half hour, and only 13 percent stay for more than one hour.

3) Age, education and location of residence had somewhat less effect than one would expect on frequency of library use. Those who live very close to a library were just slightly more frequent users than those who live great distances away. Likewise, urban useage was not significantly greater than rural useage. Generally, older

users appear to use the library somewhat more frequently than do the younger age groups, and the more educated seem to use the library slightly more frequently than those with little education, although the difference is surprisingly small.

4) Finally, age, education and location of residence seem to have a somewhat greater effect on the length of time spent in libraries. Generally, urban users and younger user's visits are of significantly longer duration than are the visits of the rural and older segment of the sample. The education groups which stay at the library the longest seem to be those which contain the most current students.

Reasons for Library Use

Two questions on the survey form dealt with how respondents came to be at the library and what motivated them to go there. The first question asked whether the purpose of the respondents trip to the library was solely to visit the library or whether it was done in connection with other activities. The results are shown in Table 18.

TABLE 18

Was Your Trip

	%
Solely to visit library?	58.9
In conjunction with other activities	40.4
No response	.7
Total	100

As can be seen above, a strong majority of library users go to visit the library with no other purpose in mind. However, there is a sizable percentage who only visited the library in conjunction with other activities. (i.e. shopping, business, etc).

When these same figures are broken down by location of residence, a somewhat different pattern emerges as shown in Table 19.

TABLE 19

Was Your Trip vs. Location of Residence

	Solely to Visit Library	In Conjunction With Other Activities
Urban	68.1	31.9
Rural	44.2	55.8

As would be expected, most rural library users must combine library visits with other activities because of the greater distances they must travel.

The other question on the survey form dealing with motivation for library use asked respondents to check whatever reason or reasons for going to the library applied to them. Results are shown in Table 20 in rank order.

TABLE 20

What Was the Reason That You Came to the Library? (Respondents Were Allowed to Check More Than One Response)

Rank	Reason	% Response
1.	To find a good book to read	70.7
2.	To return some material	36.7
3.	Information or research	30.2
4.	Bring your child	29.3
5.	Recreation and entertainment	24.9
6.	To borrow a record, tape or picture	10.2
7.	To study in a quiet area	8.2
8.	To meet with friends or business associates	4.4
9.	To use photocopiers	3.1
10.	Other	2.9

The most common reason by far for going to the library was simply to borrow a book to read with a 70 percent response rate. No other choice even came close. There were really only four other reasons which received significant responses which ranged from 25-37 percent. These were: Returning of material, information or research, bringing of children and recreation and entertainment. Four other reasons which received relatively insignificant responses of 10 percent or less were: Borrowing of records, tapes or pictures, study, meetings and photocopier use. So it appears that the vast majority of library users have only the traditional use of libraries, (i.e. borrowing books) in mind when they go to visit a library.

The same pattern holds up pretty much for both urban and rural residents as shown in Table 21. The differences between the two are fairly minor, but urban residents do seem to go to the library somewhat less for the most traditional reason, and somewhat more for the other reasons. Also, rural residents rank bringing of children a bit higher and information on research a bit lower as reasons for going to the library.

TABLE 21

What was the Reason that You Came to the Library? vs. Location of Residence

Reason	Rank	%	Rural Rank	Rural %
To find a good book to read	1	68.0	1	75.3
To return some material	2	36.4	3	26.5
Information or research	3	35.2	5	21.7
Bring your child	4	30.6	2	27.1
Recreation and entertainment	5	26.1	4	22.9
To borrow a record, tape or picture	6	12.0	6	7.2
To study in a quiet area	7	8.8	6	7.2
To meet with friends or business associates	9	2.8	6	7.2
To use photocopiers	8	2.8	7	3.0
Other		3.2		2.4

Reasons for going to libraries were also cross-checked against respondents' sex, age and education to see if any differences exist. The results are shown in Tables 22-24.

TABLE 22

Reason for Going to the Library vs. Sex

Reason	Male		Female	
	Rank	%	Rank	%
To find a good book to read	1	52.8	1	76.0
To return some material	4	28.7	3	29.3
Information or research	2	39.8	4	27.9
Bring your child	5	19.4	2	32.7
Recreation and entertainment	3	29.6	5	23.7
To borrow a record, tape or picture	7	11.1	6	10.2
To study in a quiet area	6	15.7	7	6.0
To meet with friends or business associates	9	3.7	8	4.5
To use photocopiers	8	8.3	9	1.5
Other		3.7		2.4

In the top five significant reasons for visiting libraries, there is considerable variance between male and female users. Although there is a majority in both cases, far fewer males than females said that they visited the library to find a good book to read. Also, far more females than males said that they went to the library to bring their child. On the other hand, males ranked such reasons as information or research and recreation and entertainment somewhat higher than did the females.

TABLE 23

Reason for Going to the Library vs. Age

Reason	15-20 years Rank	%	21-25 years Rank	%	26-35 years Rank	%	36-45 years Rank	%	46-55 years Rank	%	Over 55 years Rank	%
To find a good book to read	1	59.0	1	53.2	1	69.5	1	78.6	1	71.8	1	95.3
To return some material	3	29.5	3	31.9	3	44.9	3	48.6	2	25.6	2	31.3
Information or research	2	42.9	2	36.2	5	28.0	4	24.3	2	25.6	3	21.9
Bring your child	9	3.8	4	23.4	2	60.2	2	50.0	3	12.8	6	6.3
Recreation and entertainment	4	25.7	3	31.9	4	30.5	5	21.4	3	12.8	4	20.3
To borrow a record, tape, or picture	7	6.7	6	12.8	6	11.0	6	20.0	4	5.1	6	4.7
To study in a quiet area	5	18.1	5	14.9	7	4.2	8	1.4	5	2.6	5	6.3
To meet with friends or business associates	6	11.4	7	0.0	8	3.4	7	2.9	6	0.0	7	3.1
To use photocopiers	8	4.8	7	0.0	9	2.5	7	2.9	4	5.1	7	3.1
Other		2.9		6.4		3.4		1.4		2.6		1.6

The primary reason given by all age groups for going to the library was to find a good book to read. This reason was generally more popular among the older age groups than the younger, however, younger library users tended to respond to such reasons as information or research, recreation and entertainment, and study in a quiet area somewhat more frequently than did the older users. Over one-half of the respondents ages 26-45 said that they went to the library to bring their child.

TABLE 24

Reason for Going to the Library vs. Years of Education

Reason	8 or Less Rank	8 or Less %	9-11 years Rank	9-11 years %	12 years Rank	12 years %	13-15 years Rank	13-15 years %	16 years or more Rank	16 years or more %
Find good book to read	1	66.7	1	71.4	1	73.2	1	72.5	1	65.2
Return some material	3	20.0	3	27.0	2	37.0	3	33.3	2	45.5
Information or research	2	26.7	2	38.1	4	26.0	2	36.3	4	28.0
Bring your child	5	6.7	7	7.9	3	33.9	4	31.4	3	37.1
Recreation & entertainment	3	20.0	5	15.9	5	24.4	5	30.4	4	28.0
Borrow record, tape, picture	6	0.0	9	1.6	6	11.8	7	8.8	5	15.9
Study in quiet area	5	6.7	4	19.0	7	2.4	6	10.8	6	7.6
Meet friends business associates	6	0.0	6	14.3	7	2.4	8	3.9	8	3.0
Use photo-copiers	4	13.3	8	4.8	8	0.0	9	2.0	7	5.3
Other		0.0		1.6		3.1		2.9		3.8

Finding a good book to read was again the most common reason given for going to the library by all education groups, with the least educated and the most educated citing that reason less frequently than those in between. As would be expected, reasons such as information and research and study in a quiet area were selected most frequently by those groups which most likely contain most of the current high school and college students. (9-11 years and 13-15 years). Borrowing records, tapes and pictures and returning material seemed generally to be cited as reasons more frequently as education increased. And bringing of children received a significant response only by those with a high school education or more. This would, of course, be because most of those with less than 12 years education are young students. One surprising figure is the 13.3 percent of those with 8 or fewer years of education who said that they went to the library to use the photocopier. Although 13.3 percent is not a real heavy response, it is never-the-less considerably higher than the norm for that response.

Summary - A majority of the library users (about 59 percent) made special trips to the library with no other purpose in mind. The rest stopped in the library only in connection with other activities. Library use in connection with other activities was done by the majority of rural users, however. There were really only five significant reasons which motivated the majority of library users to go to the library. These were: 1) To find a good book to read, 2) to return material, 3) for information or research, 4) to bring a child and 5) for recreation or entertainment. Finding a good book to read was the primary reason for going for all of the various groups

considered. Returning material which had been borrowed received a heavier than normal response among the more educated. Information or research as reasons for going to the library received response rates above the norm from males, younger respondents, and more educated respondents. Higher response rates for bringing of children were received from women, educated respondents, and of course from those age groups which are most likely to have children living at home. And finally, recreation and entertainment received heavier response rates from males and younger respondents.

Types of Services and Libraries Being Used

Services Being Used - Besides being asked what prompted them to go to the library, users were querried as to what use they made of them while they were there as well. Respondents were asked to check any number of ten possible uses, and the results are shown in rank order in Table 25.

TABLE 25

What Use did You Make of the Library While You Were Here Today? (Respondents were allowed to check more than one response)

Rank	Use	% Response
1.	Checked out materials to take home	66.2
2.	Looked through books on shelves	64.7
3.	Help from librarian	27.8
4.	Library catalogues	16.7
4.	Read new magazines or newspapers	16.7
5.	Reference books	15.6
6.	Consulted books or magazines in the library	10.9
7.	Recordings	7.1
8.	Periodical indexes	4.4
9.	Films	1.1
	Other	3.3

A great majority of library users either checked out materials to take home or simply broused through the books on the shelves. A significant percent also requested help from the librarian. After those first three uses, the numbers get relatively small. Between 11 and 16 percent either used the catalogues, read newspapers and magazines, used reference books, or consulted books or magazines. Use of recordings, films and periodical indexes was very slight with a 7 percent or less response for each.

Rankings and percentages of the various uses were cross-tabulated against such variables as frequency of library use, location of residence, age and education to determine if any significant deviations from the norm occurred among the various groupings. The

results of these cross-checks are shown in Tables 26-29.

TABLE 26

Use Made of Library vs. Frequency of Use

Use	Less than Once per Month Rank	%	1-3 Times per Month Rank	%	Over 3 Times per Month Rank	%
Checked out material to take home	2	53.2	1	69.1	1	67.8
Looked through books on shelves	1	58.2	2	66.8	2	65.1
Help from librarian	3	30.4	3	26.4	4	28.1
Library catalogue	6	11.4	4	18.2	6	17.1
Read new magazines or newspapers	7	8.9	5	11.8	3	28.8
Reference books	4	17.7	5	11.8	5	19.9
Consulted books or magazines	5	13.9	6	10.5	7	10.3
Recordings	8	5.1	7	6.4	8	9.6
Periodical indexes	8	5.1	8	3.6	9	5.5
Films	9	0.0	9	.9	10	2.1
Other		6.3		2.7		2.7

TABLE 27

Use Made of Library vs. Location of Residence

Use	Urban Rank	Urban %	Rural Rank	Rural %
Checked out materials to take home	1	69.0	2	61.4
Looked through books on shelves	2	63.7	1	66.3
Help from librarian	3	25.7	3	31.3
Library catalogues	4	21.5	5	8.4
Read new magazines or newspapers	4	21.5	5	8.4
Reference books	5	18.3	4	10.8
Consulted books or magazines	6	13.4	6	6.6
Recordings	7	8.5	7	4.8
Periodical indexes	8	4.9	8	3.6
Films	9	1.1	9	1.2
Other		3.5		3.0

TABLE 28

Use Made of Library vs. Age

Use	15-20 years Rank	15-20 years %	21-25 years Rank	21-25 years %	26-35 years Rank	26-35 years %	36-45 years Rank	36-45 years %	46-55 years Rank	46-55 years %	56 years & Older Rank	56 years & Older %
Checked out material to take home	2	51.4	2	61.7	1	78.0	1	81.4	1	59.0	2	60.9
Looked through books on shelves	1	65.7	1	63.8	2	65.3	2	65.7	2	56.4	1	67.2
Help from librarian	3	29.5	3	29.8	3	28.0	3	27.1	3	33.3	3	18.8
Library catalogues	5	23.8	5	23.4	4	19.5	4	12.9	5	10.3	7	4.7
Read new magazines or newspapers	7	20.0	4	27.7	5	16.1	6	10.0	4	12.8	4	15.6
Reference books	4	26.7	5	23.4	6	11.9	7	8.6	6	7.7	5	12.5
Consulted books or magazines	6	21.0	6	10.6	8	8.5	5	11.4	8	0.0	6	6.3
Recordings	9	3.8	7	8.5	7	10.2	7	8.6	7	5.1	7	4.7
Periodical indexes	8	9.5	8	6.4	9	1.7	9	0.0	7	5.1	7	4.7
Films	10	1.0	9	2.1	9	1.7	8	1.4	8	0.0	8	0.0
Other		4.8		6.4		4.2		1.4		2.6		0.0

TABLE 29

Use Made of Library vs. Years of Education

Use	8 years or less Rank	%	9 - 11 years Rank	%	12 years Rank	%	13-15 years Rank	%	16 years Rank	%
Checked out materials to take home	1	53.3	2	52.4	1	64.6	1	66.7	1	77.3
Looked through books on shelves	1	53.3	1	71.4	1	64.6	2	62.7	2	65.2
Help from librarians	3	20.0	3	34.9	2	26.0	3	29.4	3	25.0
Library catalogues	6	0.0	4	27.0	3	11.8	6	14.7	4	21.2
Read new magazines or newspapers	5	6.7	6	17.5	4	11.0	4	20.6	5	20.5
Reference books	4	13.3	5	25.4	3	11.8	5	16.7	6	15.2
Consulted books or magazines	2	26.7	6	17.5	5	7.9	7	13.7	8	7.6
Recordings	6	0.0	8	1.6	6	6.3	8	5.9	7	12.9
Periodical indexes	4	13.3	7	12.7	7	0.8	9	3.9	9	3.8
Films	6	0.0	8	1.6	7	0.8	10	0.0	10	2.3
Other		0.0		3.2		4.7		3.9		2.3

Table 26 shows us that those respondents who use the library a moderate amount (1 - 3 times per month) pretty much follow the same general pattern of use as does the sample as a whole. There is some variance between the most and least frequent users, however. Both groups use the library primarily to check out material or

brouse through the books on the shelves, but these two uses are more predominate among those who use the library more than three times per month than among those who use the library less than once per month. The only other large difference between frequent and infrequent users is that the frequent users seem to use the library to read newspapers and magazines with much more relative frequency.

In Table 27, we see that both urban and rural residents are quite close in their rankings of the various uses. Urban residents do have higher percentages checking nearly all the various uses, however. About the only notable exception to this fact is that relatively more rural respondents said that they received help from the librarian during their visit at the library.

A few noticeable trends regarding the effect of age upon library use appear in Table 28. First of all, it appears that using the library to check out materials to take home increases considerably for those between the ages of 26 and 45. Younger and older respondents also have a majority who use the library for that purpose, but the majority is not quite as great. Another deviation from the norm appears in the "help from librarian" response. It seems that those respondents who are 55 years of age or older do not seek help from the librarian as much as do the younger respondents. Also, it appears that those respondents who are 25 years of age or younger use such things as library catalogues, reference books, newspapers and magazines considerably more than do those who are older than themselves.

The effects of education on library use, as shown in Table 29, are not entirely clear. We see that using the library to check out

materials seems generally to increase as age increases as does the use of recordings, although the use of recordings is not very significant even among the most educated users. We also see that those with the least amount of education (eight years or less), have relatively low percentages who use library catalogues, newspapers and magazines. However, they have relatively high percentages using periodical indexes and consulting books or magazines. Those in the 9 - 11 years of education bracket, many of whom are still in high school, have relatively high percentages using library catalogues, reference books and periodical indexes.

Libraries Being Used - Respondents were also asked if they use any libraries other than the one they were at. The results are shown in Table 30.

TABLE 30

Are There Any Other Libraries You Use?

	%
Yes	51.3
No	46.7
No response	2.0
Total	100.0

It appears that just over half of the respondents do use other libraries and the other half do not. This response was cross-tabulated against other variables to determine if there was any change in the pattern. Results are shown in Tables 31-35.

TABLE 31

Use Other Libraries? vs. Frequency of Library Use

	Less Than Once per Month	1 - 3 Times per Month	More Than Three Times per Month
Yes	60.3	49.1	51.4
No	39.7	50.9	48.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 32

Use Other Libraries vs. Location of Residence

	Urban	Rural
Yes	52.7	51.9
No	47.3	48.1
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE 33

Use Other Libraries vs. Sex

	Male	Female
Yes	66.3	48.3
No	33.7	51.7
Total	100.0	100.0

TABLE 34

Use Other Libraries vs. Age

	15-20 years %	21-25 years %	26-35 years %	36-45 years %	46-55 years %	56 years and older
Yes	71.2	53.2	47.4	50.0	41.0	38.3
No	28.8	46.8	52.6	50.0	59.0	61.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 35

Use Other Libraries vs. Education

	8 years or less %	9-11 years %	12 years %	13-15 years %	16 years or more %
Yes	53.3	67.2	25.8	64.4	63.4
No	46.7	32.8	74.2	35.6	36.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Surprisingly, our figures show that those who go to the library least frequently had a higher percentage saying that they use other libraries than did the more frequent users. Our figures also show that males more frequently use other libraries than do females, and that urban and rural residents have about equal percentages claiming to use more then one library. Multiple library use seems generally to decrease as age increases with the 15-20 year old respondents having a very large percentage who use different libraries. All education levels have between 53 and 67 percent who use other libraries except those with a high school education. The high school educated group stands out in that nearly 3/4 of them said that they use no

library other than the public library in which they were surveyed.

Those respondents who said that they do use other libraries were asked types of other libraries they use. Results are shown in rank order in Table 36. Percentages shown are of those 231 respondents who said that they do use other libraries.

TABLE 36

Other Libraries Used (Respondents were allowed to check more than one response)

Rank	Type of Library	%
1	A college library	45.9
2	A public library in another location	41.1
3	A school library	39.8
4	A church library	12.6
5	The State Library	8.2
6	A professional library	3.9
	Other	1.7

Between 40 and 46 percent of those who use other libraries said that they use either college or school libraries or else a public library in another location. The other three types of libraries asked about received relatively small responses of between 4 and 13 percent. To determine if any variations in this pattern occurred, types of libraries used were cross-tabulated against age, education and location of residence as shown in Tables 37-39. Once again percentages are based on the 231 respondents who do use other libraries.

TABLE 37

Other Libraries Used vs. Age

Type of Library	15-20 years Rank	%	21-25 years Rank	%	26-35 years Rank	%	36-45 years Rank	%	46-55 years Rank	%	Over 55 years Rank	%
A college library	2	47.3	1	72.0	2	47.3	2	37.1	1	43.8	2	21.2
A public library in another location	3	21.6	2	52.0	1	56.4	1	40.0	1	43.8	1	33.3
A school library	1	68.9	3	24.0	3	30.9	1	40.0	3	6.3	4	6.1
A church library	4	6.8	4	12.0	4	16.4	3	25.7	3	6.3	5	3.0
The State Library	5	5.4	6	0.0	5	7.3	4	8.6	2	12.5	3	15.2
A professional library	6	2.7	5	4.0	6	5.5	5	5.7	3	6.3	6	0.0

TABLE 38

Other Libraries Used vs. Years of Education

Type of Library	8 years or less Rank	%	9-11 years Rank	%	12 years Rank	%	13-15 years Rank	%	16 years or more Rank	%
A college library	3	12.5	2	26.8	2	31.3	1	56.9	1	56.6
A public library in another location	2	25.0	3	14.6	1	46.9	2	49.2	2	45.8
A school library	1	50.0	1	95.1	3	28.1	3	21.5	3	31.3
A church library	4	0.0	4	7.3	5	9.4	4	10.8	4	19.3
The State Library	4	0.0	4	7.3	4	15.6	5	6.2	5	7.2
A professional library	4	0.0	5	2.4	6	3.1	6	3.1	6	6.0

TABLE 39

Other Libraries Used vs. Location of Residence

Type of Library	Urban Rank	Urban %	Rural Rank	Rural %
A college library	1	53.1	3	33.3
A public library in another location	2	40.8	2	41.7
A school library	3	34.7	1	48.8
A church library	4	12.2	4	13.1
The State Library	5	6.8	5	10.7
A professional library	6	3.4	6	4.8

As shown in Table 37, college libraries are used quite a bit by all age groups with the exception of those who are 55 years of age or older. The 26-35 year age group are especially heavy users of college libraries with over a 70 percent response. With the exception of those who are 20 years of age or younger, at least 1/3 of all other age groups said that they used a public library in another location, with those between the ages of 21 and 35 checking that response most frequently. The school library as another library source was most popular among those 20 years of age or younger. School libraries were used least frequently by those over 45 years of age. Of the other three library sources offered, only the church library received a significant response from any age group. Over 1/4 of those 36-45 year olds who use other libraries said that they use a church library.

In Table 38 we see, as would be expected, that college libraries are used most frequently by those with the most education. Likewise, public libraries in other locations are used by a considerably greater

percentage of those with at least a high school education then by those with less than 12 years of schooling. On the other hand, those with less than high school are comparatively much heavier users of school libraries than those with more education. Percentages were quite small in all age groups regarding the use of the State Library and professional or church libraries. Church library use does seem to increase as education increases, however, and State Library use is most frequent among high school graduates.

Table 39 shows that location of residence had considerable effect upon only two alternative library sources. As can be seen, urban residents are somewhat more prone to use college libraries, and the reverse is true regarding the use of school libraries.

Summary - Respondents seemed to make three primary uses of the library. The majority said that they checked out material or broused through the books on the shelves, and a smaller but significant percent said that they received help from the librarian. Relatively small percentages of 17 percent or less claimed to use such things as library catalogues, magazines, newspapers, reference books, recordings, periodical indexes and films.

This same general pattern seemed to hold up among most of the various groups which were considered separately. There were some noticeable differences, however. For instance: Frequent library users tend to use newspapers and magazines much more than infrequent users; rural users seem to get help from the librarian more than urban users; the oldest users required librarian assistance much less than younger users; library users 25 years of age or less use library catalogues, reference books, newspapers and magazines much more than those older; and finally, the least educated respondents seem to have

a disproportionate percentage who use the library to consult books and magazines while the most educated have a heavier than normal percentage who use library catalogues and read newspapers and magazines at the library. Except for those who are current high school students, education had surprisingly little effect on the use of reference material. Even the most educated had only 15 percent responding that they used reference books.

Just over 50 percent of the respondents said that they use libraries other than the ones they were interviewed in. Of this number nearly half said that a college library was one of the other libraries they used. Other libraries receiving high responses were public libraries in another location as well as school libraries. church libraries, the State Library and professional libraries receive relatively little use.

When checking these findings against age, education and location of residence we found that college libraries are used most heavily by younger, more educated and urban respondents; public libraries in other locations were used most by those with at least a high school education; and school libraries were used most by younger, less educated and rural respondents.

Attitudes of Library Users

Finally, library users were asked to rate their library environment, hours, arrangement of materials and helpfulness of library staff. The results of these ratings are shown in Tables 40-43.

TABLE 40

How Do You Find the Library Environment? (Tables, chairs, lighting, noise, temperature, etc.)

	Excellent %	Good %	Fair %	Poor %	Total %
Fargo	79.3	19.5	1.2	0.0	100.0
West Fargo	78.9	21.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lisbon	43.3	52.2	4.5	0.0	100.0
Wahpeton	72.7	21.2	6.1	0.0	100.0
Mayville	57.9	42.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	47.1	44.1	6.8	0.0	100.0
Total	65.1	31.3	3.6	0.0	100.0

TABLE 41

How do You Find the Library Hours?

	Excellent %	Good %	Fair %	Poor %	Total %
Fargo	56.5	36.5	5.9	1.2	100.1*
West Fargo	48.2	50.0	1.8	0.0	100.0
Lisbon	26.9	43.3	23.9	6.0	100.1*
Wahpeton	25.8	64.5	9.7	0.0	100.0
Mayville	42.9	42.9	9.5	4.8	100.1*
Others	25.0	63.0	11.0	1.0	100.0
Total	41.1	47.4	9.7	1.8	100.0

* Doesn't equal 100 because of rounding.

TABLE 42

How do You Find Arrangement of Materials in the Library?

	Excellent %	Good %	Fair %	Poor %	Total %
Fargo	60.5	35.9	3.6	0.0	100.0
West Fargo	47.4	49.1	3.5	0.0	100.0
Lisbon	50.7	43.3	4.5	1.5	100.0
Wahpeton	35.5	45.1	19.4	0.0	100.0
Mayville	57.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	37.0	56.0	7.0	0.0	100.0
Total	50.1	44.2	5.4	.3	100.0

TABLE 43

Do You Find the Library Staff Helpful?

	Always %	Usually %	Sometimes %	Never %	Total %
Fargo	83.2	16.2	.6	0.0	100.0
West Fargo	86.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Lisbon	79.1	14.9	6.0	0.0	100.0
Wahpeton	90.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Mayville	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Others	90.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0
Total	85.8	12.6	1.6	0.0	100.0

The attitudes of users toward the various library conditions shown in the previous four tables are generally so inflated towards the positive response that one is hesitant to make any firm judgements from them. It even serves little purpose to compare libraries because

in all cases even the worst response was a good response. About all that can be said about these four tables is that region five's libraries seem to be strongest in their staff and environment, and weakest in their hours and arrangement of materials.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of the Lake Agassiz Regional Council in doing this report has been simply to do research and present findings. The staff of the Council would certainly be over-stepping their bounds to make any hard recommendations from these findings, as we have little expertise in the workings of a library or in library planning. We have, however, overturned some facts in the course of our research which may bear some elaboration. We hope that some of these facts which we elaborate on, or any other information which may exist in our findings, will be of help to expert librarians in their efforts to draw conclusions and make recommendations for improved library service in the Lake Agassiz Region.

One of the first things we found in our research is that just about all of the libraries in our region are well below state standards. This is not unexpected, however, because the American Library Association has stated that they feel a minimum population base of at least 50,000 is necessary to provide books, periodicals, pamphlets, documents, audio-visual materials, reference assistance, and other services at a reasonable cost per user. There are presently just over 118,000 people living in the Lake Agassiz Region. Consequently, we could at most hope to have two well-stocked and staffed libraries if we accept the American Library Association's calculations. Instead we have eleven municipal libraries in the region with only a few of them being able to provide very substantial services.

One of the things the American Library Association recommends to achieve a desired population base is to form regional cooperatives

between community libraries. Through formalizing cooperation, inter-library lending and joint services, much can be gained in making more material available to more persons at less cost per person. Some effort has been made towards these ends in our region through an eight library cooperative demonstration project which is presently being federally funded. Although all the results are not yet in which would enable use to evaluate the demonstration project, common sense seems to dictate that such cooperation is the route for libraries to travel in a sparcely populated state such as North Dakota.

In going ahead with such cooperative projects, however, there are a few facts which emerge from the survey which should be kept in mind. First of all, there just does not seem to be a great deal of dissatisfaction with library service as it presently stands in the region. The User Survey seems to indicate that people are generally quite happy with their library's environment, hours, arrangement of materials and staff. Such contentment with the status quo could possibly be an obstacle to any widespread library innovations.

There are also indications that innovation would be welcome, however. For instance, when asked if they would favor agreements between libraries and area library centers, far more poeple resonded positively than negatively. Also when asked if they favored a county mill levy which could support library innovation and improvement, there was a stronger positive than negative response. Further, there seems to be a fairly strong desire for more diversified library services. Such services as reference materials, photocopy machines, records and tapes, and films were ranked by the repondents as having high priority even though these are areas where our smaller libraries are weakest.

It is obvious that much diversity of service can not be afforded by small municipal libraries with their small population and tax bases. Cooperation of some kind between libraries is imperative if library services are to be expanded and improved. Improvement is also dependent upon overcoming the complacency of residents about libraries which is evident by this low ranking of libraries as sources of information, their infrequent useage of libraries, and their seeming satisfaction with the present library system. Overcoming this complacency may require that potential users be more educated to the fact that a library can become something more than just a small and often outdated book collection. If region-wide library cooperation, innovation, expansion and diversification is indeed desirable, then latent support of residents along these lines will have to be sought out and encouraged through education and exposure, or else it is likely to remain dormant.

Lake Agassiz

Regional Council

1

REGIONAL COUNCIL OFFICERS
ERNEST FADNESS, CHAIRMAN
Ransom Co.
ORLAND NIEMCIER, VICE CHAIRMAN
Traill Co.
KEN LARSEN, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Fargo
J. PALMER SATROM, TREASURER
Cass Co.

Dear

The Lake Agassiz Regional Council, a six-county planning agency, is conducting a library service study for this area. The study is being done in conjunction with the North Dakota State Library so that a coordinated effort for improved library resources and service can be developed. As a part of this study, the Lake Agassiz Regional Council has prepared a questionnaire concerning library service in this area. Your opinions and comments are a very important part of this study, and it would be very much appreciated if you could help us in this part of the study.

We are asking you to help us by taking a few minutes of your time to fill out the enclosed questionnaire. Your answers will be completely confidential. Upon completion of the questionnaire, please return it in the stamped, self-addressed envelope provided.

Thank you for cooperating as we will need your reply for the completion of our study.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Beardsley
Assistant Planner

MAB/bea

Enclosures

151

151

319½ FIFTH STREET NORTH FARGO, ND 58102 TELEPHONE 237-5771 EXT. 5373

LAKE AGASSIZ REGIONAL COUNCIL

Library Questionnaire

1. People use a variety of sources for reading material or information on specific subjects. Please indicate how frequently you use each of the following sources either for entertainment or to get information you need. Place an "X" in the appropriate column.

% No Response		RANK	Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Never	Write Ins
3.91%	*Magazines*	5	52.84	30.14	2.35	3.33	7.43
24.85	*County Agents*	12	2.15	7.63	20.55	43.25	1.57
15.66	*Library*	8	19.18	27.59	19.37	16.44	1.76
15.26	*Church*	7	40.12	18.00	9.98	15.07	1.57
25.83	*Home Extension Agents*	13	2.94	7.63	15.46	47.16	.98
5.48	*Television*	2	65.13	2.15	1.57	2.54	3.13
16.05	*Friends*	4	69.28	5.87	2.54	3.72	2.54
20.35	*"Experts"(mechanics, lawyers, etc*	9	14.28	24.46	27.79	11.55	1.57
24.66	*Book Clubs*	11	2.93	17.22	4.89	49.90	.40
3.52	*Newspapers*	1	83.37	3.13	1.37	1.96	6.65
20.55	*Book Stores*	10	9.98	27.98	24.27	15.26	1.96
7.44	*Radio*	3	80.62	2.35	.78	3.91	1.57
15.85	*Books in Home(Encyclopedia, etc.)*	6	44.81	22.11	8.61	6.26	2.36
93.54	*Other(Specify)*	-	1.76	.39	.20	2.93	1.18

2. Which of the following types of libraries do you use? (Check all that apply)

	Rank			Rank	
39.69%	(1)	*City Public Library*	25.44%	(3)	*Church Library*
1.76%	(7)	*County Public Library*	30.33%	(2)	*School Library*
5.67%	(6)	*State Library*	0%	(8)	*Professional Library*
6.07%	(5)	*College Library*	6.85%	(4)	*Bookmobile*

3. In what way do you usually use a library? (Check all that apply)

78.08%	( )	*In person*	0%	( )	*Bookmobile*
8.61%	( )	*By Telephone*	1.37%	( )	*Other*_____
0%	( )	*By Mail*			

4. How many times a year do you use the library by phone or in person?

Never - 15.08% 1-3 - 12.33% 4 - 10- 13.11% 11 - 20- 15.65% 21 - 30- 6.85% 31 - 60- 8.41% Over 60 - 5.88% Uncoded Write-Ins- 8.80% No Response - 13.89%

5. Are there any particular reasons why you do not use libraries more frequently?

	Rank			Rank	
20.16%	(3)	*Library is too far away*		(1)	*Buy the books and magazines I want* 52.64%
10.57%	(5)	*Library does not have what I want*		(2)	*Borrow material from friends* 23.09%
10.96%	(4)	*Library hours too inconvenient*		( )	*Other (Please explain)* 16.63%

6. Do you plan to use a library in the future?

73.19% ( ) Yes 17.02% ( ) No No Response 9.79%

7. How far do you live from a library or bookmobile stop?

1 or less-38.55%, 2-5- 23.68, 6-10- 5.48, 11-20- 9.20%, over 20- 9.39%

Number of miles No Response 5.68% ( ) Don't know 8.02%

8. Which of the following materials or services would you use if they were available to you? (Check all that apply)

	Rank	
24.85%	(7)	Film projectors for loan
39.14%	(3)	Photocopy machines for public use
14.68%	(14)	Toys and games for circulation
34.83%	(4)	Phonograph records and tape recordings for loan
14.87%	(13)	Framed pictures for loan
26.42%	(6)	Older magazines for reference use
6.85%	(16)	Books for people with poor eyesight
16.63%	(12)	Story hours for children
17.46%	(10)	Getting materials from other libraries
21.92%	(8)	Newspapers from other communities and states
16.83%	(11)	Meeting rooms for groups
48.34%	(1)	Books and other publications that can be borrowed
34.05%	(5)	Films, filmstrips and slides that can be borrowed
39.73%	(2)	A reference section to look up particular facts
18.98%	(9)	Typewriters for public use
14.29%	(15)	Music scores which can be borrowed

9. What kind of library service would be the best for your needs? (Please check only one)

	Rank	
11.94%	(2)	None, not interested
49.12%	(1)	A well-stocked library building close enough to visit conveniently
6.65%	(4)	Bookmobile which would make monthly stops
8.81%	(3)	Mail order service (One could telephone or write for materials and they would be mailed free of charge)
9.20%	( )	Other (Please specify) _____

NOTE: IN THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS A SCALE WILL BE USED TO JUDGE YOUR ATTITUDE. YOU MAY CHECK EITHER END OF THE SCALE OR ANYWHERE IN THE MIDDLE.

10. Do you favor placing bookmobiles in small communities?

64.19% : 13.11% : 12.52%

Yes ——— No

Uncoded Write-ins .98% No Response 9.19%

11. Would you favor combining school and public libraries in small communities?

63.80% . 13.70% : 13.31%

Yes ——— No

No Response - 8.42%
Uncoded Write-ins - .78%

12. Do you feel that better library service would result if city or county libraries would enter into agreements with neighboring city or county libraries?

57.73% . 18.98% : 9.78%

Yes ——— No

No Response- 12.33%
Uncoded Write-ins - 1.17%

13. Would you be for or against the development of several area library centers in the state? (These centers would lend books to community libraries and would give service to people who don't have any.)

58.12% . 19.57% : 9.98%

Yes ——— No

No Response - 10.76%
Uncoded Write-ins - 1.57%

14. In what way do you feel public library service should be paid for? (Check all that apply)

	Rank			Rank	
34.25%	(4)	*Membership fees from users*	22.11%	(7)	*Library fund drives*
30.53%	(5)	*Federal Government*	16.63%	(8)	*United Fund, Community Chest, etc.*
42.47%	(1)	*State Government*	10.37%	(9)	*No Opinion*
41.10%	(2)	*County Government*	2.35%	( )	*Other, please specify* _____
23.68%	(6)	*School District*			
37.96%	(3)	*City Government*			

15. Counties can presently tax for libraries. Would you favor a county mill levy of not more than 2 mills for library service?

34.64% : 21.53% : 27.98%

Yes *No*

No Response - 15.07%
Uncoded Write-ins - 1.17%

16. Public libraries in North Dakota are now supported by local property taxes. Do you feel that rural people should be able to use libraries in any community "free of charge" even if they do not pay property taxes in that community?

31.90% : 20.16% : 34.83%

Yes *No*

No Response - 11.94%
Uncoded Write-ins - 1.17%

17. Marital Status:

14.09% ( ) *Single* 68.88% ( ) *Married* 9.20% ( ) *Widowed* 1.96% ( ) *Divorced* 5.87% No Response

18. Age: Under 20- 1.96%, 21-25- 11.15%, 26-35- 24.27%, 36-45- 14.48%, 46-55- 15.26%, 56-65- 10.37%, Over 65- 10.76%, No Response- 11.74%

19. Last grade completed in school: 8 or less-6.85%, 9-11- 3.92%, 12- 24.27%, 13-15- 23.87%, 16 or over- 30.72%, No Response- 10.37%

20. Do you have children who are planning to attend or who are attending college or vocation school?

( ) *Yes* 41.10% No Response 10.37% ( ) *No* 29.94% ( ) *No Children* 18.59%

21. Where do you live?

( ) *In a town or city* 75.15% No Response - 6.65%
( ) *Outside of town or on a farm* 18.20%

What county? see Attachment A

What city? see Attachment A
(If you don't live in town, give name of city you are closest to)

22. What is your occupation? see Attachment A

23. Write here any comments you would like to make:

PLEASE RETURN TO: LAKE AGASSIZ REGIONAL COUNCIL
319½ FIFTH STREET NORTH
FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA 58102

155

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!

ATTACHMENT A

County	%
1. Cass	55.38
2. Richland	11.74
3. Traill	6.85
4. Ransom	5.67
5. Sargent	4.89
6. Steele	2.94
7. No response	12.53

City	%
1. Fargo	40.31
2. West Fargo	4.70
3. Wahpeton	4.70
4. Lisbon	3.13
5. Hillsboro	2.74
6. Wyndmere	2.35
7. Mayville	2.15
8. Casselton	1.76
9. Enderlin	1.57
10. Lidgerwood	1.57
11. Finley	1.37
12. Abercrombie	1.17
13. Arthur	.98
14. Forman	.78
15. 37 Other Cities	17.22
16. No response	13.50

Occupation	%
1. Professional and Services	18.59
2. Agriculture	14.48
3. Education	10.76
4. Retired	10.57
5. Housewife	8.02
6. Transportation, Communication, Utilities	6.85
7. Manufacturing and Construction	6.26
8. Student	5.28
9. Business	5.09
10. Sales	5.09
11. Miscellaneous	1.96
12. No Response	7.05

LAKE AGASSIZ REGIONAL COUNCIL
LIBRARY QUESTIONNAIRE
CODING MANUAL

Card #1

Column	Question	Code Symbols
1	Card #	1
2-4	I.D. #	ØØ1-999

		Weekly	Monthly	Yearly	Never	Daily	Frequently	Seldom	Uncoded
5	(1) Magazines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
6	(1) County Agent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
7	(1) Library	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
8	(1) Church	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
9	(1) Home Extension Agent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
10	(1) Television	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
11	(1) Friends	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
12	(1) Experts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
13	(1) Book Clubs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
14	(1) Newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
15	(1) Book Stores	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
16	(1) Radio	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
17	(1) Books in Home	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
18	(1) Other	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9
19	(1) Specific Other	1=Unspecified, 2=Congressional Record, 3=Paperbacks, 4=Occupational Libraries, 5=State Agencies, 6=Correspondence, 7=Music and Records, 8=Meetings, 9=Uncoded							
20-27	(2) Types of Libraries	1 = Yes							

Column	Question	Code Symbols
28-31	(3) Ways to Use Libraries	1=Yes
32	(3) Other Ways	1=Through Children in School, 8=Unspecified, 9=Uncoded
33-35	(4) Times a Year	ØØØ-699=Actual Times, 777=Often, 888=Seldom, 999=Uncoded
36-40	(5) Reasons Why Not Used	1=Yes
41	(5) Other Reasons	1=Do little reading or lazy reading habits, 2=Too busy, not enough time, 3=Live in remote area, 4=Not eligible for or don't have library card, 5=Physical impairment or old age, 6=Troublesome to return materials, 7=Receive information by mail, 8=Unspecified, 9=Uncoded.
42	(6) Plan to Use Library	1=Yes, 2=No, 3=Uncoded
43-44	(7) Miles from Library	ØØ=Don't Know, Ø1-89=Actual Miles, 99=Uncoded
45-60	(8) Materails Used If Available	1=Yes
61	(8) Write Ins	1=Yes
62	(9) Kind of Library Best for Needs	1-4=Form Choices, 5=Unspecified, 6=Little Need, 7=County Library, 8=Longer Hours, 9=Combinations Uncoded
63-64	(10) Favor Bookmobiles	Ø1- 15=Scale, 77=No Opinion, 88=Write Ins, 99=Uncoded,
65-66	(11) Favor Combining School & Public	01-15=Scale, 77=No Opinion, 88=Write Ins, 99=Uncoded.
67-68	(12) Favor Agreement Between Neighboring Libraries	Ø1-15=Scale, 77=No Opinion, 88=Write Ins, 99=Uncoded
69-70	(13) For or Against Area Centers	Ø1-15=Scale, 77=No Opinion, 88=Write Ins, 99-Uncoded
71-79	(14) How Libraries Paid For	1=Yes
80	(14) Other Ways	1=Unspecified, 2=Bequests or Trusts, 3=Taxpayer, 8=Don't Know, 9=Uncoded.

Card #2

Column	Question	Code Symbols
1-4	I.D. #	ØØ1-999
5-6	(15) Favor Mill Levy for Libraries	Ø1-15=Scale, 77=No Opinion, 88=Write Ins, 99=Uncoded

Column	Question	Code Symbols
7-8	(16) Favor Free Service to Rural	Ø1-15=Scale, 77=No Opinion, 88=Write Ins, 99=Uncoded
9	(17) Marital Status	1=Single, 2=Married, 3=Widowed, 4=Divorced
10-11	(18) Age	Ø1-89=Actual Age, 99=Uncoded
12	(18) Age Category	1=15-20, 2=21-25, 3=26-35, 4=36-45, 5=46-55, 6=56-65, 7=66 and Over
13-14	(19) Last Grade In School	ØØ-69=Actual Years, 77=Vocational or Tech School, 88=Graduate Degree, 99=Uncoded
15	(19) Education Category	1=8 or Less, 2=9-11, 3=12, 4=13-15, 5=16 or Over
16	(20) Children to Attend or Attending college	1=Yes, 2=No, 3=No Children, 4=Don't Know, 5=Have Attended, 9=Uncoded
17	(21) Live In Or Out of Town	1=In Town, 2=Out of Town, 9=Uncoded
18-25	(21) County	First Eight Letters (See Attachment A)
26-33	(21) City	First Eight Letters (See Attachment A)
34-41	(22) Occupation	Four Letter Code of Main Division and Four Letter Code of Subdivision (See Attachment B)
42	(23) Comments	1=Uncoded Response 2=Respondent unfamiliar with location or function of library 3=Respondent expresses disapproval of taxation for libraries 4=Respondent has much use of or interest in libraries 5=Respondent has little or no use of or interest in libraries 6=Respondent views present library services as inadequate or in need of change 7=Respondent views present library services as adequate or good 8=Positive remarks about libraries in general 9=Negative remarks about libraries in general

ATTACHMENT "A" - COUNTIES and CITIES OF REGION V

CASS

Absaraka*
Alice
Amenia
Argusville
Arthur
Ayr
Buffalo
Casselton
Chaffee*
Davenport
Durbin*
Embden*
Erie
Everest*
Fargo
Gardner
Grandin
Harwood*
Hickson*
Horace
Hunter
Kindred
Leonard
Lynchburg
Mapleton
Nolan*
Page
Prosper*
St. Benedict*
Tower City
Warren*
W. Fargo
Wheatland
Wild Rice*
Woods*
W. Fargo Ind. Park (Riverside

RANSOM

Anselm*
Buttzville*
Coburn*
Elliott
Enderlin
Englevale*
Fort Ransom*
Lisbon
McLeod*
Sheldon
Venlo*

RICHLAND

Abercrombie
Barney
Christine*
Colfax
Dwight
Fairmount
Galchutt*
Great Bend
Hankinson
Lidgerwood
Mantador
Mooreton
Wahpeton
Walcott
Wyndmere

SARGENT

Brampton*
Cayuga
Cogswell
Crete*
DeLamere*
Forman
Geneseo*
Gwinner
Hamlin*
Havana
Hoving*
Milnor
Nicholson*
Rutland
Stirum*
Straubville*

STEELE

Blabon*
Colgate*
Finley
Hope
LaVerne
Pickert*
Sharon
Sherbrooke*

TRAILL

Blanchard*
Buxton
Caledonia*
Clifford
Cummings*
Galesburg
Hatton
Hillsboro
Kelso*
Mayville
Murrey*
Portland
Taft*
Reynolds

* Unincorporated cities

ATTACHMENT "B"

OCCUPATION CODES FOR LIBRARY QUESTIONNAIRE

	CODE	Unique Column I.D.
Main Division:	AGRI=Agriculture	A in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) ELEV=Elevator Work	E in Col 38
	2) FARM=Farming	F in Col 38
	3) GRMC=Grain Merchant	G in Col 38
	4) LABR=Farm Labor	R in Col 41
	5) LVTD=Livestock Trader	V in Col 39
	6) RNCH=Ranching	R in Col 38
	7) SDBY=Seed Buyer	S in Col 38
Main Division:	BUSI=Business	B in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) BKGN=Banking General	K in Col 39
	2) BKSV=Bank Supervision	K in Col 39
	3) BSMN=Businessman	S in Col 39
	4) INAG=Insurance Agent	I in Col 38
	5) LDLD=Landlord	L in Col 38
	6) MCHT=Merchant	C in Col 39
	7) MNGM=Management	M in Col 41
	8) OFWK=Office Work	F in Col 39
	9) OWSB-Owner of Small Business	W in Col 39
	10) QLCL=Quality Control	Q in Col 38
	11) RLST=Real Estate	R in Col 38
	12) SLMG=Savings & Loan Management	S in Col 38
Main Division:	EDUC=Education	E in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) ADCG-College Administration	A in Col 38
	2) ADED=Education Administration	A in Col 38
	3) CGPR=College Professional	C in Col 38
	4) GENL=Education General	G in Col 38
	5) PRIN=School Principal	I in Col 40
	6) PROF=College Teacher	O in Col 40
	7) SCSP=School Superintendent	S in Col 38
	8) TCHR=High, Grade or Unspecified school teacher	T in Col 38
Main Division:	INDIVIDU-Individual Uncategorized Occupations	I in Col 34
Main Division:	MNFG=Manufacturing & Construction	M in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) BRKL=Bricklayer	B in Col 38
	2) CBTR=Carpenter	B in Col 39
	3) CNTR=Contractor	N in Col 39
	4) CSTR=Construction General	S in Col 39

OCCUPATIONS CONT'D.

	CODE	Unique Column I.D.
	5) ELEC=Electrician	E in Col 38
	6) FACT=Factory Work	F in Col 38
	7) GENL=Manufacturing General	G in Col 38
	8) IVTR=Inventory	I in Col 38
	9) LABR=Laborer	L in Col 38
	10) MACH=Machinist	H in Col 41
	11) MTEG=Maintenance Engineer	T in Col 39
	12) MTGN=Maintenance General	T in Col 39
	13) MTSV=Maintenance Supervisor	T in Col 39
	14) PDSV=Production Supervisor	D in Col 39
	15) PLSP=Plant Superivisor	P in Col 41
	16) PPFT=Pipe Fitter	F in Col 40
	17) SHSV=Shop Supervisor	S in Col 38
	18) TEXT=Textiles	T in Col 38
	19) WLDR=Welder	W in Col 38
Main Division:	NONE=No Paid Employment	N in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) DSBL=Disabled	D in Col 38
	2) HSWF=Housewife	H in Col 38
	3) RETD=Retired	R in Col 38
	4) STDT=Student	S in Col 38
	5) SDPT-Student With Part time Work	S in Col 38
Main Division:	PROS=Professional & Services	P in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) ACNT=Accountant	N in Col 40
	2) ADFT=Dietary Aide	F in Col 40
	3) ADTS=Advertising	S In Col 41
	4) AGRI=Agriculturist	I in Col 41
	5) ARCH=Architect	H in Col 41
	6) BBHD=Barber & Hair Design	B in Col 39
	7) BCHE=Butcher	E in Col 41
	8) BKPR=Bookkeeper	K in Col 39
	9) CEMT=Chemist	E in Col 39
	10) CTRO=Court Reporter	O in Col 41
	11) CVEG=Civil Engineer	V in Col 39
	12) CYOF=City or County Official	Y in Col 39
	13) DFSM=Draftsman	F in Col 39
	14) DTPX=Data Processing	X in Col 41
	15) DTTN=Dental Technician	N in Col 41
	16) ENGR=Engineer	E in Col 38
	17) FLOR=Florist	F in Col 38
	18) GOVT=Military & Government Employed	G in Col 38
	19) HPAD=Hospital Administration	P in Col 39
	20) HWEC=Home Economist	W in Col 39
	21) JTOR=Janitorial Service	J in Col 38
	22) LAWR=Lawyer	W in Col 40
	23) LGIV=Legal Investigator	I in Col 40
	24) LGSL=Legislator	L in Col 41
	25) LIBR=Librarian	B in Col 40
	26) MUSC=Musician	M in Col 38

4

LIBRARY SERVICE QUESTIONNAIRE

(User Survey)

The Lake Agassiz Regional Council, in connection with the North Dakota State Library Commission, is conducting a library service study. As a planning agency, the information gathered from this study will be very helpful to us in planning and improving library service in this area.

Will you help by spending a few minutes of your time to fill out this questionnaire just before you leave the library today.

Upon completion of the questionnaire, please return to the main desk of the library.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Name of Library Fargo-37.8%, Lisbon-14.9%, W. Fargo-12.7%, Wahpeton-7.3%, Mayville-4.7% Others-22.7%

1. What is the approximate distance from the library to your home?

( ) a. 1 mile or less 53.3%
( ) b. 2 - 5 miles 28.7%
( ) c. 6 - 10 miles 5.8%
( ) d. 11 - 20 miles 7.6%
( ) e. 20 or more miles 4.0%

No Response - .7%

2. Was your trip:

( ) Soley to visit the library 58.2%
( ) Done in connection with shopping 20.9%
( ) Done in connection with another activity 20.3%

No Response .6%

3. How often do you come to the library?

( ) a. More than 3 times/month 32.4%
( ) b. 1 - 3 times/month 48.9%
( ) c. Less than one a month. If so, please indicate how often: _____ 17.6%

No Response 1.1%

4. What was the reason you came to the library? (Check all that apply)

Rank

(4) a. Bring your child 29.3%
(5) b. Recreation and entertainment 24.9%
(6) c. To borrow a record, tape, or picture 10.2%
(3) d. Information or research 30.2%
(2) e. To return some material 36.7%
(1) f. To find a good book to read 70.7%
(7) g. To study in a quiet area 8.2%
(8) h. Meet with friends or business associates 4.4%
(9) i. Use photocopier 3.1%
( ) j. Other _____ 2.9%

5. How do you find the library environment? (tables, chairs, lighting, noise, temperature, etc.)

( ) Excellent 64.7% ( ) Good 31.1% ( ) Fair 3.6% ( ) Poor 0%

No Response .7%

6. How do you find the library hours?

No Response 1.1%

( ) Excellent 40.7% ( ) Good 46.9% ( ) Fair 9.6% ( ) Poor 1.8%

7. How do you find the arrangement of materials in the library?

No Response 1.6%

( ) Excellent 49.3% ( ) Good 43.6% ( ) Fair 5.3% ( ) Poor 2%

8. Do you find the library staff helpful?

No Response 1.1%

( ) Always 84.9% ( ) Usually 12.4% ( ) Sometines1.6%) Never 0%

9. What use did you make of the library while you were here today? (Check all that apply)

(6) a. Reference books 15.6%
(4) b. Library catalogs 16.7%
(9) c. Periodical indexes 4.4%
(2) d. Looked through books on shelves 64.7%
(3) e. Help from a librarian 27.8%
(5) f. Read new magazines or newspapers 16.7%
(7) g. Consulted books or magazines in the library 10.9%
(1) h. Checked out materails to take home 66.2%
(10) i. Films 1.1%
(8) j. Recordings 7.1%
( ) k. Other _____ 3.3%

10. Are there any other libraries you use? ( ) Yes 51.3% ( ) No 46.7 %

If yes, which ones? (Check all that apply)

Rank
(2) a. A public library in another city or county 21.1%
(5) b. The State Library 4.2%
(1) c. A college library 23.6%
(4) d. A church library 6.4%
(6) e. A professional library 2.0%
(3) f. A school library
( ) g. Other _____ .9%

11. Were you able to find all the materials and information you were looking for? No Response =.9%

( ) Yes 54.0% ( ) No 18.9% ( ) Not looking for any specific material 26.2%

If no, please answer questions 12 &13.

12. Give the reasons why you did not find the material you were looking for. (Check all that apply)

Rank
(2) a. Book or books wanted were out 8.7%
(1) b. Book wanted not in library 10.0%
(3) c. Couldn't locate material on the subject 2.9%
(4) d. Material out of date .9%
( ) e. Other reasons: _____ 1.1%

13. Do you plan to go further to find what you are looking for?

( ) Yes 8.7% ( ) No 5.6% ( ) Not Sure 3.1%

14. Please approximate your length of stay:

( ) ¼ hour or less 25.6%
( ) ¼ - ½ hour 33.1%
( ) ½ - 1 hour 26.6%
( ) 1 - 2 hours 8.9%
( ) More than 2 hours 4.9%
No Response =1.3%

15. Age:

Not Considered

( ) 14 years and under
( ) 15 - 20 years 23.3%
( ) 21 - 25 years 10.4%
( ) 26 - 35 years 26.2%
( ) 36 - 45 years 15.6%
( ) 46 - 55 years 8.7%
( ) 56 - 65 years 6.4%
( ) 66 years and over 7.8%
No Response 1.6%

16. Sex: ( ) Male 24.0% ( ) Female 74.0% No Response 2.0%

17. Marital Status: ( ) Married 62.9% ( ) Single 29.3%
( ) Widowed 4.0% ( ) Divorced 1.8% No Response 2.0%

18. Last grade completed in school:

( ) 8 or less 3.3%
( ) 9 - 11 years 14.0%
( ) 12 years 28.2%
( ) 13 - 15 years 22.7%
( ) 16 years or over 29.3%
No Response 2.4%

19. Are you a student at the present time? ( ) Yes 24.4% ( ) No 73.1% No Response 2.4%

20. Where do you live?

( ) In a town or city 80.2%
( ) Outside of town or on a farm 17.1%
No Response = 2.7%

Name of County: Attachment A

Name of City: Attachment A
If you don't live in town, give city you live closest to.

21. What is your occupation? Attachment A

22. Write here any comments you would like to make:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION!!!

ATTACHMENT A

	% of Total
Name of County:	
1. Cass	52.7
2. Ransom	18.0
3. Richland	12.4
4. Traill	4.9
5. Steele	2.0
6. Sargent	1.6
7. Minnesota Resident	2.2
8. No response	6.2
Name of City:	
1. Fargo	30.4
2. West Fargo	12.0
3. Lisbon	11.6
4. Wahpeton	5.6
5. Mayville	3.6
6. Cities with libraries of less than 2,000 population	17.6
7. Cities without libraries of less than 2,000 population	19.3
What is your occupation?	
1. Housewife	37.6
2. Student	19.8
3. Services	12.4
4. Education	7.8
5. Retired	5.3
6. Sales	3.8
7. Business	2.9
8. Transportation/Communication/Utilities	1.6
9. Agriculture	1.3
10. Manufacturing & Construction	.9
11. Miscellaneous	1.1
12. No response	5.5

LAKE AGASSIZ REGIONAL COUNCIL

LIBRARY USER SURVEY

CODING MANUAL

Column	Question	Code Symbol
1-3	ID#	ØØ1-999
4-7		Cass = Casselton Farg = Fargo WFAR = W. Fargo ENDE = Enderlin LISB = Lisbon HANK = Hankinson LIDG = Lidgerwood WAHP = Wahpeton FORM = Forman HOPE = Hope MAYV = Mayville
8	(1) Distance from Library	1-5 = Form Choices, 9 = Uncoded
9	(2) Was your Trip	1-3 = Form Choices, 9 = Uncoded
10	(3) How often Come to Library	1-3 = Form Choices 4=6 Times a Year 5=3 Times a Year 6=2 Times a Year 7=4 Times a Year 8=5 Times a Year 9=Uncoded
11-20	(4) Reason Came to Library	1=Yes
21	(5) Library Environment	1-4= Form Choices, 9= Uncoded
22	(6) Library Hours	1-4= Form Choices, 9= Uncoded
23	(7) Arrangement of Materials	1-4= Form Choices, 9= Uncoded
24	(8) Library Staff	1-4= Form Choices, 9= Uncoded
25-35	(9) Use of Library	1= Yes
36	(10) Use Other Libraries	1= Yes, 2= No, 9= Uncoded
37-43	(10) Which Other Libraries Used	1= Yes
44	(11) Able to Find Materials	1-3= Form Choices, 9= Uncoded
45-49	(12) Reason Did Not Find	1= Yes
50	(13) Plan to go Further to Look	1-3= Form Choices, 9= Uncoded

51	(14) Length of Stay	1-5= Form Choices, 9= Uncoded
52	(15) Age	1-8= Form Choices, 9= Uncoded
53	(16) Sex	1= Male, 2=Female
54	(17) Marital Status	1-4= Form Choices
55	(18) Last Grade Completed in School	1-5= Form Choices
56	(19) Student	1= Yes, 2= No
57	(20) Where Live	1= Urban, 2= Rural
58-61	(20) County	First Four Letters (Attachment A)
62-65	(20) City	First Four Letters (Attachment A)
66-73	(21) Occupation	Eight Letter Code (Attachment B)
74	(22) Comments	1= Written Comments Made

ATTACHMENT "A" - COUNTIES and CITIES OF REGION V

CASS

Absaraka*
Alice
Amenia
Argusville
Arthur
Ayr
Buffalo
Casselton
Chaffee*
Davenport
Durbin*
Embden*
Erie
Everest*
Fargo
Gardner
Grandin
Harwood*
Hickson*
Horace
Hunter
Kindred
Leonard
Lynchburg
Mapleton
Nolan*
Page
Prosper*
St. Benedict*
Tower City
Warren*
W. Fargo
Wheatland
Wild Rice
Woods*
W. Fargo
Ind. Park
(Riverside

RANSOM

Anselm*
Buttzville*
Coburn*
Elliott
Enderlin
Englevale*
Fort Ransom*
Lisbon
McLeod*
Sheldon
Venlo*

RICHLAND

Abercrombie
Barney
Christine*
Colfax
Dwight
Fairmount
Galchutt*
Great Bend
Hankinson
Lidgerwood
Mantador
Mooreton
Wahpeton
Walcott
Wyndmere

SARGENT

Brampton*
Cayuga
Cogswell
Crete*
DeLamere*
Forman
Geneseo*
Gwinner
Hamlin*
Havana
Hoving*
Milnor
Nicholson*
Rutland
Stirum*
Straubville*

STEELE

Blabon*
Colgate*
Finley
Hope
LaVerne
Pickert*
Sharon
Sherbrooke*

TRAILL

Blanchard*
Buxton
Caledonia*
Clifford
Cummings*
Galesburg
Hatton
Hillsboro
Kelso*
Mayville
Murrey*
Portland
Taft*
Reynolds

* Unincorporated cities

OCCUPATIONS CONT'D.

	CODE	Unique Column I.D.
	27) NSAD=Nurses Aide	N in Col 38
	28) NURS=Nurse	N in Col 38
	29) ORDC=Ordained Clergy	O in Col 38
	30) PARM=Pharmacy	H in Col 39
	31) PSYC=Psycologist	Y in Col 40
	32) QSRV=Surveyor	Q in Col 38
	33) RCPT=Receptionist	R in Col 38
	34) SCPA=Speech Pathology	A in Col 41
	35) SCTY-Secretary	Y in Col 41
	36) TRAJ=Travel Agent	J in Col 41
	37) VTHP=Veteran Service	P in Col 41
	38) WSDR=Laundry Service	W in Col 38
	39) XMDT=Medical Technician	X in Col 38
	40) YSOC=Social Service	Y in Col 38
Main Division:	SALE=Sales	S in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) CLRK=Sales Clerk	C in Col 38
	2) GENL=Sales in General	G in Col 38
	3) MNGT=Sales Management	M in Col 38
	4) SMAN=Salesman	S in Col 38
	5) RETL=Retail Sales	R in Col 38
Main Division:	TRAN=Transportation, Communication & Utilities	T in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) ACMC=Aircraft Mechanic	A in Col 38
	2) CMTC=Communications Technician	C in Col 38
	3) FTMG=Freight Management	F in Col 38
	4) GENL=General	G in Col 38
	5) MDSP=Media Specialist	D in Col 39
	6) MECH=Mechanic	C in Col 40
	7) OLAG=Oil Agent	O in Col 38
	8) PLOT=Pilot	O in Col 40
	9) PRMN=Pressman	N in Col 41
	10) PSTW=Postal Work	S in Col 39
	11) RRLM=Railroad Lineman	R in Col 38
	12) RRSW=Railroad Switchman	R in Col 38
	13) SVST=Service Station	S in Col 38
	14) TELS=Telephone Service	S in Col 41
	15) TRKR=Truck Driver	K in Col 40
	16) WHSE=Warehouse Work	W in Col 38

ATTACHMENT "B"

OCCUPATION CODES FOR LIBRARY QUESTIONNAIRE

	CODE	Unique Column I.D.
Main Division:	AGRI=Agriculture	A in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) ELEV=Elevator Work	E in Col 38
	2) FARM=Farming	F in Col 38
	3) GRMC=Grain Merchant	G in Col 38
	4) LABR=Farm Labor	R in Col 41
	5) LVTD=Livestock Trader	V in Col 39
	6) RNCH=Ranching	R in Col 38
	7) SDBY=Seed Buyer	S in Col 38
Main Division:	BUSI=Business	B in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) BKGN=Banking General	K in Col 39
	2) BKSV=Bank Supervision	K in Col 39
	3) BSMN=Businessman	S in Col 39
	4) INAG=Insurance Agent	I in Col 38
	5) LDLD=Landlord	L in Col 38
	6) MCHT=Merchant	C in Col 39
	7) MNGM=Management	M in Col 41
	8) OFWK=Office Work	F in Col 39
	9) OWSB-Owner of Small Business	W in Col 39
	10) QLCL=Quality Control	Q in Col 38
	11) RLST=Real Estate	R in Col 38
	12) SLMG=Savings & Loan Management	S in Col 38
Main Division:	EDUC=Education	E in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) ADCG-College Administration	A in Col 38
	2) ADED=Education Administration	A in Col 38
	3) CGPR=College Professional	C in Col 38
	4) GENL=Education General	G in Col 38
	5) PRIN=School Principal	I in Col 40
	6) PROF=College Teacher	O in Col 40
	7) SCSP=School Superintendent	S in Col 38
	8) TCHR=High, Grade or Unspecified school teacher	T in Col 38
Main Division:	INDIVIDU-Individual Uncategorized Occupations	I in Col 34
Main Division:	MNFG=Manufacturing & Construction	M in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) BRKL=Bricklayer	B in Col 38
	2) CBTR=Carpenter	B in Col 39
	3) CNTR=Contractor	N in Col 39
	4) CSTR=Construction General	S in Col 39

OCCUPATIONS CONT'D.

	CODE	Unique Column I.D.
	5) ELEC=Electrician	E in Col 38
	6) FACT=Factory Work	F in Col 38
	7) GENL=Manufacturing General	G in Col 38
	8) IVTR=Inventory	I in Col 38
	9) LABR=Laborer	L in Col 38
	10) MACH=Machinist	H in Col 41
	11) MTEG=Maintenance Engineer	T in Col 39
	12) MTGN=Maintenance General	T in Col 39
	13) MTSV=Maintenance Supervisor	T in Col 39
	14) PDSV=Production Supervisor	D in Col 39
	15) PLSP=Plant Superivisor	P in Col 41
	16) PPFT=Pipe Fitter	F in Col 40
	17) SHSV=Shop Supervisor	S in Col 38
	18) TEXT=Textiles	T in Col 38
	19) WLDR=Welder	W in Col 38
Main Division:	NONE=No Paid Employment	N in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) DSBL=Disabled	D in Col 38
	2) HSWF=Housewife	H in Col 38
	3) RETD=Retired	R in Col 38
	4) STDT=Student	S in Col 38
	5) SDPT-Student With Part time Work	S in Col 38
Main Division:	PROS=Professional & Services	P in Col 34
Sub-Division:		
	1) ACNT=Accountant	N in Col 40
	2) ADFT=Dietary Aide	F in Col 40
	3) ADTS=Advertising	S In Col 41
	4) AGRI=Agriculturist	I in Col 41
	5) ARCH=Architect	H in Col 41
	6) BBHD=Barber & Hair Design	B in Col 39
	7) BCHE=Butcher	E in Col 41
	8) BKPR=Bookkeeper	K in Col 39
	9) CEMT=Chemist	E in Col 39
	10) CTRO=Court Reporter	O in Col 41
	11) CVEG=Civil Engineer	V in Col 39
	12) CYOF=City or County Official	Y in Col 39
	13) DFSM=Draftsman	F in Col 39
	14) DTPX=Data Processing	X in Col 41
	15) DTTN=Dental Technician	N in Col 41
	16) ENGR=Engineer	E in Col 38
	17) FLOR=Florist	F in Col 38
	18) GOVT=Military & Government Employed	G in Col 38
	19) HPAD=Hospital Administration	P in Col 39
	20) HWEC=Home Economist	W in Col 39
	21) JTOR=Janitorial Service	J in Col 38
	22) LAWR=Lawyer	W in Col 40
	23) LGIV=Legal Investigator	I in Col 40
	24) LGSL=Legislator	L in Col 41
	25) LIBR=Librarian	B in Col 40
	26) MUSC=Musician	M in Col 38

OCCUPATIONS CONT'D.

	CODE	Unique Column I.D.
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	15) TRKR=Truck Driver	K in Col 40
	16) WHSE=Warehouse Work	W in Col 38

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY STANDARDS 1972

A. Definition

The public library is an agency devoted to informal education, permitting an individual to study any subject at any time, to start at any degree of difficulty, proceed at his own pace, work toward a self-determined goal, free of costs and with minimum of institutional restrictions.

B. Governmental Organization

All public libraries shall be established and maintained according to the provisions of the North Dakota Century Code sections 40-38-01/09.

C. Finance

All public libraries shall levy the maximum mill levy permitted by State law each year.

D. Records and Reporting

The librarian shall maintain adequate records to permit prompt and accurate reporting to:

1. The Library Board.
2. The governing body of the political subdivision which established and provides the library's operating funds.
3. The School Board (if a city library).
4. The State Library Commission.

E. Hours of Service

Each public library shall be open a minimum of five days a week, at fixed times and is to include evening hours and Saturdays, as follows:

Population served	Minimum hours per week
Under 2,500	15
2,500 - 5,000	20 - 30
5,000 - 10,000	30 - 40
10,000 - 15,000	35 - 45
15,000 - 25,000	40 - 60
25,000 - 40,000	60 - 65
40,000 - 60,000	65 - 70

F. Staff

The quality of public library service is directly dependent upon how well each library maintains high standards for personnel. Each library should have a library director with the following minimum qualifications or their equivalent and require the librarian and other staff members to attend conferences, workshops, etc. so that he may keep abreast of new ideas and techniques in library service.

Population served	Minimum educational qualifications of library director
Under 2,500	High School degree*
2,500 - 5,000	Two years of college*
5,000 - 25,000	College degree with a minor in Library Science*
25,000 - 60,000	Library Science master's degree from an ALA accredited library school

* *At least one course in librarianship is required each year by each person so employed.*

G. Book Selection Policy

Each public library shall have a written statement of policy covering acquisition and selection of books and include the Freedom to Read statement and the Library Bill of Rights.

H. Library Resources

1. Books

All citizens should have direct access to a regional public library collection of 100,000 volumes and indirect access via interlibrary loan to all the books in our state and the nation. In addition, each community should have a collection of current and useful books as follows:

Population served	Book stock	New books added annually
Under 2,500	5,000	250 - 500
2,500 - 5,000	5,000 - 10,000	500 - 1,000
5,000 - 10,000	10,000 - 20,000	1,000 - 2,000
10,000 - 15,000	20,000 - 30,000	2,000 - 3,000
15,000 - 25,000	30,000 - 50,000	3,000 - 5,000
25,000 - 40,000	50,000 - 80,000	5,000 - 7,500
40,000 - 60,000	80,000 - 100,000	7,500 - 10,000

The volumes in the adult collection are expected to range from 67 percent to 75 percent of the entire collection.

Withdrawal

Withdrawal of books no longer useful, worn, or damaged should normally be about 50 percent of the amount of new books added annually.

Cataloging

Books should be cataloged according to the rules of the American Library Association.

Classification

Books should be classified according to the Dewey Decimal system or the Library of Congress system.

2. Periodicals

Each public library should have at least one periodical paid subscription for every 200 population in the area served.

3. Phonorecords

Each public library should have at least one phonorecord for every 20 persons in the area served, and acquire annually at least one phonorecord for every 100 people served.

4. Newspapers

Each public library should provide local papers, regional papers, and national papers.

5. Reference Service

Each public library should provide a collection of reference books, including indexes and bibliographic guides and personnel qualified to service the public's reference requests.

I. Interlibrary Services

Every public library should provide interlibrary loan service promptly and at no charge to the patron.

J. Physical Facilities

The public library building should offer to the community a compelling invitation to enter, read, look, listen, and learn; should be easy to use; and the structure should be efficient, flexible, and expandable with fixed walls kept to a minimum.

Minimum space requirements are as follows:

Population Served	Linear Feet of Shelving	Amount of Floor Space for Shelving	Reader Space Sq. Ft.	Staff Space Sq. Ft.	Addi-tional Space Sq. Ft.	Total Floor Space
Under 2,500	625	500	500	300	300	1,600
2,500 - 5,000	625 - 1,250	500 - 1,000	500 - 700	300 - 500	700 - 800	2,000 - 3,000
5,000 - 10,000	1,250 - 2,500	1,000 - 2,000	700 - 1,200	500 - 800	1,000	3,200 - 5,000
10,000 - 15,000	2,500 - 3,750	2,000 - 3,000	1,200 - 1,800	1,000 - 1,200	1,200	5,400 - 7,200
15,000 - 25,000	3,750 - 6,250	3,000 - 5,000	1,800 - 5,000	1,200 - 1,500	1,500	7,500 - 13,000
25,000 - 40,000	6,250 - 10,000	5,000 - 8,000	5,000 - 9,000	2,500 - 4,000	2,500 - 4,000	15,000 - 25,000
40,000 - 60,000	10,000 - 12,500	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	30,000

K. Library Services to the Whole Community

Public library services are for the community as a whole, and shall not be limited to any particular group or age.